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NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

Interesting Correspondence Between General Cazneau and Senor Ferrer.

The History of Walker's Expedition—Execution of Salazar.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the [illegible] statements which the enemies of Nicaragua are circulating to prejudice our citizens against its policy and Government, and to discourage emigrants from seeking homes on its beautiful and productive public domain.

I know, from personal observation, that the leading statements of these irresponsible writers are unjust perversions of the true history and condition of Nicaragua. Those who are at all conversant with its affairs are satisfied that the policy of the actual Government is eminently progressive and broadly American, but [illegible] such efforts to mislead public sentiment, these points may not be fully understood by some of our people.

From the high and honorable part you have taken in the public affairs of your country, no person here can be [illegible] yourself to place the cause of Nicaragua in its true light, and certainly no gentleman is entitled to higher consideration as reliable authority.

I have the honor to be very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU.

His Excellency Don Fermin Ferrer.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1856.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I gladly respond to the ideas expressed in your note of this morning, respecting certain unscrupulous individuals, whose crimes and [illegible] in Nicaragua have rendered it impossible for them to remain in that country, and who are now [illegible] using the freedom of the American Press, to [illegible] the policy and condition of my Government [illegible] colors. Justice to my [illegible] to correct these calumnies by a [illegible] of facts.

When Nicaragua separated from Spain in 1821 to [illegible] portion of the Central American confederation, she, like her sister States, had the misfortune to fall into a continuous chain of civil wars. For [illegible] years these struggles were [illegible] by domestic factions, whose private interests and ambitions made them deaf to reason and blind to duty.

[illegible] was distracted by the desperate conflict of rival [illegible] sections, and where, as too [illegible], the occupant of the Chair of State was [illegible] by his opponents, there was [illegible] and extortion inflicted on the fallen party by the victors. Nicaragua had suffered from these causes to the last point of endurance. They had destroyed her wealth, ruined her resources, [illegible] her industry, and produced such a chaos of [illegible] that no party remained within her limits capable of consolidating the peace of the [illegible].

The tyrannical administration of President CHAMORRO [illegible] a general movement of resistance under the able leadership of DON FRANCISCO CASTELLON. These Democrats boldly proclaimed their plan of regeneration based on the rights of the people to [illegible] peace and personal security; and so well was it [illegible] by the masses, that in a very short time they had possession of the whole country, with the single exception of the city of Granada and [illegible]. This city, however, was an important [illegible] from its fine position on Lake Nicaragua, and its power to act upon the Inter-ocean transit, as well as the navigable communications with the interior.

While CHAMORRO and his army were confined to Granada, CASTELLON occupied Leon as the seat of the Provisional Government; but the bleeding country continued to linger in a melancholy state of suffering and disorganization.

At this crisis the Democrats resolved to invite the sons of the great Republic of the North to aid them in subduing their discords, and to create the nucleus of a [illegible] system of regeneration. However reluctantly admitted, and however it may surprise those who are ignorant of the ruinous confusion produced by a long period of civil dissensions, every enlightened patriot will confess it had become necessary to adopt very decided measures to arrest the rapid [illegible] of our unhappy country.

Moved by these exigencies President CASTELLON, supported by the advice and cooperation of DON MARIANO SALAZAR, General JEREZ, General JOSE GUERRERO, and others of his old friends and counselors, made propositions to General WILLIAM WALKER to adopt Nicaragua as his country and come to her at the head of a phalanx of brave Americans to assist in reducing to order the factious disturbers of her peace. A handsome premium of land, in addition to the stated pay, was proposed to those volunteers who, on the conclusion of peace, should desire to remain as cultivators of the soil.

The Democrats accepted them as brothers, the children of a common mother—Republican America—and were ready to share with them the rich abundance of their unoccupied Territory, if in the same loyal spirit they would bring the enterprise—the capital, the inventive genius and the practical experience of the North, to develope the latent resources of Nicaragua.

DON TRINIDAD CABANOS—then President of Honduras and the friend of Nicaragua—fully participated in these views at that time, although he has since changed his policy.

In obedience to his engagements, Gen. WALKER attended by fifty-six brave companions landed at Brito, in July, 1855; and in union with a small body of native troops, encountered at Rivas on the 29th of the same month a force from Granada of three times their number. After a desperate engagement, in which the enemy suffered a heavy loss, Gen. WALKER marched to Leon, there to concert with President CASTELLON their future line of operation. At this critical moment DON MARIANO SALAZAR abandoned his country and her cause and retired to Costa Rica with his whole family.

The other Democratic leaders manifested more confidence in the future of Nicaragua, and Gen. JOSE MARIA VALLE with his command accompanied Gen. WALKER on his return to the Department of Rivas in August. Gen. SANTO GUARDIOLA, an exile from Honduras and the enemy of the Democrats, had taken possession of Rivas, and threatened the freedom of the inter-ocean transit. Gen. WALKER marched, threw himself upon the important post of La Virgin, where he had an engagement with GUARDIOLA, which, notwithstanding the superior force of the latter, ended in his total rout, with the loss of two hundred men. After this victory Gen. WALKER crossed to San Juan del Sur, where the enemy never dared renew the attack.

General WALKER decided the drama by one bold movement. Passing suddenly to La Virgin, he embarked his forces on board one of the Transit steamers on the 12th of October, and at daybreak on the 13th he had carried the Plaza of Granada by assault.

General CORRAL fell back on Masaya, and at the instance of the citizens of Granada, the chiefs of the two parties concluded a treaty of peace on the 23d of the same month, October.

The opposing leaders, CHAMORRO and CASTELLON had both died during this protracted struggle, and this facilitated the formation of a new Government, composed of men taken from all parties, with the moderate Don PATRICIO RIVAS at its head.

General WALKER was unanimously confirmed by both parties Commander-in-Chief of the entire military force of Nicaragua, with contingent Executive powers in the event of any interruption in the Provisional Government. He had accepted rank and responsibility as the adopted son of Nicaragua, and had fully identified himself with her interests. He has proved himself brave, discreet, and capable of command. The confidence reposed in him by Nicaragua should not surprise Americans, with the brilliant names of their own MONTGOMERY, STEUBEN, and a host of other adopted sons of the Union, who stand so fresh in their recollection, by the side of the illustrious filibuster, LAFAYETTE.

Gen. CORRAL was named Minister of War under the new Government, but a few days after he was convicted of high treason, on his own correspondence and confession, and was executed according to military law.

DON MARIANO SALAZAR heard, in his retreat at Punta Arenas, in the State of Costa Rica, of the triumph of Gen. WALKER, and he repaired without delay to Nicaragua, where he was well received, and appointed Governor of the Western Department with the rank of Brigadier-General.

SALAZAR then presented his claims for goods and moneys which he had advanced to the Castellon Government sixteen months before Gen. WALKER came to the country, which, with the addition of his exorbitant charges of interest, amounted to $18,000. This sum he exacted from the impoverished treasury of Nicaragua in the moments of her greatest distress.

These transactions passed under my own observation in my capacity, and the fable of DON MARIANO SALAZAR'S pecuniary sacrifices in favor of Gen. WALKER and the cause, is a pure invention, like many other statements which the enemies of my country are endeavoring to impose upon the American people.

With the cessation of these internal discords, peace was restored to Nicaragua, but the other Governments of Central America saw, with jealousy and dismay, that the new and vigorous elements which had produced it would remain, to consolidate and sustain the public prosperity. The demagogues who, in contempt of popular rights, had ruled the country as if it were their own private patrimony, feared the example would spread to the other States, and cost them the loss of their power. To avoid this, they [illegible] together in a savage war on Nicaragua and her adopted citizens.

The troops of Costa Rica, under President MORA were the first to invade our territory. They seized the Isthmus transit, and entrenching themselves in the neighboring city of Rivas, committed every atrocity of murder, rapine and conflagration on the defenceless inhabitants, not even sparing the persons and property of neutral foreigners.

History will declare how bravely the Costa Ricans were repulsed by General WALKER, and how ingloriously President MORA retreated from Rivas, leaving his dead unburied, and his wounded at the mercy of our soldiers.

It is also a matter of history that he wantonly sacrificed at La Virgen the property and lives of an American citizen, although they were under the protection of the flag of the United States.

When San Salvador and Guatemala conspired to assail the peace and independence of Nicaragua, SALAZAR had the military command of Leon, and then, for the second time, he deserted the cause of his country at the hour of her greatest danger. Don PATRICIO RIVAS became involved in this treason by an unworthy sentiment of disappointed ambition. He had observed the growing disposition of the intelligent citizens of Nicaragua to call General WALKER to the supreme executive power, as the man most competent to direct the ship of State through the stormy crisis of regeneration. To prevent this he united with SALAZAR and other factionists in placing the capital city of Leon in the power of the hostile army which they had invited within their limits to devour the resources of the country and dictate laws to the people of Nicaragua.

By a most singular interposition of Providence, SALAZAR was arrested in the Bay of Fonseca, while on his way to San Salvador to obtain reinforcements for the invading army. Documents that fully proved his treason were captured with him, and he suffered in Granada the just penalty of his crime.

Let those who condemn the present Government of Nicaragua decide which have the best claim on public confidence: those who have faithfully labored to secure her domestic tranquillity and development, and who have valiantly defended her soil and sovereignty from foreign invaders—or those who have intrigued her enemies to attack these precious rights with fire and sword.

Nicaragua has triumphantly resisted the tyrannical pretensions of the other Isthmus States, and is prepared to sustain the most friendly relations with all other nations, and particularly with those great commercial powers who are so deeply interested in the security and independence of her invaluable interoceanic highway. Already a treaty has been celebrated with the United States, which, in assuring to your citizens the most absolute freedom and security of person and property, freely opens to their enterprise all the magnificent natural resources of our country, and an unbounded field of wealth yet to be developed for the advantage of both Republics.

The masses of Nicaragua, wearied with the losses and exhaustion of a third of a century of civil wars, accept with satisfaction the policy of the Government which their suffrages have placed in power. They perceive in it the elements of stability and advancement which they so much desire, and for which most of their neighbors sigh in vain. The industrial classes begin to breathe freely, under a system which relieves them from forced military service, and gives them space and liberty to cultivate their fertile soil, work their rich mines, and take a more active part in the trade and navigation that naturally belong to their favorable position. A liberal plan of colonization has been adopted, and emigration is turning towards the fertile and healthy region bordering on our beautiful lakes. Within a year many hundred (perhaps it will be more correct to say many thousand) families will settle upon the public domain, and their skill, capital, and industry, will give new life and impulse to the productive energies of the country.

Nicaragua has established her policy on the great principles of American progress, and those only are enemies who either cannot comprehend them, or have views in opposition to those interests.

If she has calumniators on both sides of the Atlantic, she is only in the same condition with the States of the North and their revolutionary founders, and like them, she must await with patience the more impartial verdict of the future.

With distinguished marks of consideration and respect, I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

FERMIN FERRER.

To Hon. WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU.

The Progress of the New Baker Trial.

From a Special Correspondent.

NEWBURG, Saturday Evening, Nov. 29, 1856.

The Baker case has been adjourned over Saturday—whose evening is sacred to the sweethearts and wives of even wearied Jurymen. One never knew so obliging a Court. It takes care of dinner, tea, ventilation and Jury-comfort with religious care—unlike some Courts which punish appetite, lungs, and brains as if when belonging to witnesses, lawyers and jurors those appliances of the body were criminals. So far the proceedings have been accompanied with remarkable dignity and decorum. There have been no "side wipes" to the jurors; no dramatic outbursts to the spectators; no supposed witticisms across the table of counsel; no flippancy toward witnesses or Court. The Baker case in the country is vastly different from its first representation in town. And the Newburg audience contains no rowdies.

The testimony so far is a repetition of that heard by us three times before. The prosecution seek to prove that BAKER and his associates hearing of POOLE's presence in Stanwix Hall, under circumstances favorable for a quarrel, sought him out to Provoke a disturbance and under cover of this to kill him. The defence contend that two hostile parties met at Stanwix Hall by accident, and that neither BAKER nor his associates had any preconcert of action; that a sudden quarrel arose wherein pistols were mutually drawn; that POOLE attacked BAKER in such a way as to render it indispensable for the latter to kill in self-defence. The prosecution urge BAKER's flight as a strong presumption for guilty motive. The defence say he fled from popular vengeance. Touching the latter matters a legal discussion arose, wherein Mr. BRADY in a very eloquent denunciation spoke of BAKER flying from a prejudice that none of the magistrates and officials of New-York City could protect him against. I expected to hear the other side reply that some of the officials not only winked at BAKER's flight but helped him off.

The Jury selected are men of character and standing. An Ex-Sheriff is upon the panel. Whether he has been accustomed to or disgusted with hanging is more than we can say—it is a fair subject for "suspense." The facts evolved or in dispute are such that a jury could very well arrive at the intermediate result of manslaughter with weapon in passionate moment.

The New-York officials and counsel are boarding at the quiet Orange Hotel, half-way up the suburban mountain, whereat the jokes and jollity of all concerned make the moments of off-duty pass very pleasantly. The Attorney-General and Mr. BRADY flank the Judge at dinner-table, and make the guests about pause between humor and appetite. The District-Attorneys, most of the jury, and a majority of the witnesses, are found at the bustling United States Hotel, under the hill, kept by Messrs. BLAKE & REED, one of whom you will remember as the host of the old Waverley in Gotham. Court opens at nine; adjourns at one to dinner; resumes at two, and sits until six o'clock.

Were it not for the enterprise of the *Daily Newburg News*—a sprightly and spunky evening published by E. W. GRAY, Esq.—the counsel and court would suffer for want of printed testimony. The *News* gives the evidence very fully. I observe the counsel using the TIMES' report of the first trial, neatly pasted into a book.

Court adjourned about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon—jurymen going off on one side of the river in the cars about the same time when court and counsel and witnesses stepped on the *Erratic*, ferry-boat, commanded by the best-humored and jolliest captain in the world, for their home journey.

Sittings will resume on Monday at 11, and the case must occupy another week I should think. L.

The Ship *State of Maine* from London, arrived at Melbourne, Aug. 25.

The steamer *Orizaba*, of the Nicaragua Line, arrived at San Francisco on the 30th October, in eleven days from San Juan. Her running time from New-York to San Francisco is the quickest on record.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st. and 431 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Members—The President's Message—Whitfield's Seat to be Contested—The Central American Question, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 30.

Members are coming in very rapidly, and there is no doubt of a quorum in both Houses to-morrow morning. An unusually large number have already arrived. Every New-England Republican is here except DAMRELL of Massachusetts, who is detained by sickness.

BURLINGAME is suffering yet by weakness from his recent illness, but he is here.

Mr. GROW, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, is prepared to raise the objection to WHITFIELD instantly he offers himself for qualification.

Mr. SUMNER's physicians peremptorily forbid his coming to Washington yet,—so he probably will not be here at present.

General CASS has arrived, in excellent health. He denies positively that he has been offered the State Department by BUCHANAN, and openly avows that the conservative sentiments of the Detroit *Free Press*, on Slavery and Kansas, are his.

At the annual meeting of the Washington Unitarian Church to-day, the following resolution was rejected by five majority:

Whereas, The Pastor of this Church was dismissed by a Church Meeting called without legal notice; and *whereas*, unqualified persons voted on the question,

Resolved, That the proceedings of said meeting be declared null and void.

Mr. CONWAY is thus legally dismissed on the charge of introducing politics into the pulpit. It will be remembered that he is a Southern man, of Republican principles. Steps are taking which will be likely to place him in a new church here,—for which reason he declines a call to Cincinnati.

The following Senators and members are at the *National*, or have engaged rooms there, to arrive to-morrow: Senator HALE, Hon. Messrs. BURLINGAME, PURVIANCE, KELSEY and DURFEE, (each with his family,) and Messrs. HOWELL COBB, MATTESON, GROW, BROOM, SNEED, LAKE, ROBINSON and WHITFIELD; Senator Fessenden; Representatives Davis and Hall, of Massachusetts; Dodd, Horton, Wheeler, Waldron, Crawford, Simmons, Gilbert, Bennett, Welch, Watson, Brown, Clawson, Walbridge, Swope, Otero, Howard and Edie.

The President's Message will not be transmitted to Congress until Tuesday, as there is no exigency calling for haste.

If the Whitfield contest should be prolonged, the Message may not go in on Tuesday.

The correspondence with great Britain in relation to Central American affairs, probably will not be sent in at present, but will accompany the Treaty when sent to the Senate. S.

Distribution of the Message—The Kansas Delegate—Expected Duel—Purchase of United States Loans.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 30.

Advance copies of the President's Message, to be distributed to the press simultaneously with its delivery to Congress, have been sent to the Postmasters at the following cities: Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Portland, Pittsburg, Richmond and Charleston.

It is understood now that the President will not send in his message before Tuesday.

Mr. WHITFIELD's case comes up in the House, to-morrow, when objection will be raised immediately to his reception as delegate from Kansas.

The appearance here to-night of Messrs. PRYOR, BANKS, EVANS, and other Virginians, together with some attending circumstances give rise to a suspicion that another duel is on the tapis.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in readiness to purchase until the 3d of March, unless the amount is sooner obtained, $1,500,000 of United States Loans, giving the following premiums: For the Stock of 1842, 10 per cent.; for the Stock of 1847 and 1848, 16 per cent.; and for the Stock of 1850, 6 per cent.

The Reports.

From the Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Friday Evening, Nov. 28.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is quite voluminous, and recapitulates much of the material suggestions submitted to Congress at the last session, owing to the failure to legislate then. It will embrace valuable information, never heretofore communicated in the same shape, including, among other matters, the operations, capital, stock, bonds and indebtedness of railroad companies in the United States.

The information under this head is quite perfect from half the States, and approximately so from the others, where the corporations refused to give the desired information, thus subjecting themselves to suspicions that might not otherwise have been excited.

The deficiency in the Post-Office Department for this fiscal year is about $2,700,000, or something more than $100,000 over last year. Its operations have been greatly extended, and the facilities largely increased.

A single fact in this connection, furnishes a gratifying evidence of the growth of the country. During the last four years there have been added to the post-office service some 10,000 miles of railroad, being as much as had been brought into requisition in the preceding ten years.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE BARK SOLOMON PIPER—THE BRIG MORO ASHORE, ETC.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 30.

A strong northeast gale prevailed here during yesterday. The bark *Solomon Piper*, from Philadelphia for Boston, went ashore on Chatham Bar, on the 29th, and will probably go to pieces.

The brig *China*, from Philadelphia, was off Monomoy Point, on the 29th, with the loss of some spars.

A bark, supposed to be the *Alice Tainter*, from Mobile for Boston, was at anchor about a cable's length from Wellfleet rocks, this afternoon.

The brig *Moro*, from New-London for Boston, went ashore yesterday afternoon on Cedar Point, Scituate, and will have to discharge to get off.

Lake Disasters.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER GOLDEN GATE.

ERIE, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Golden Gate*, running between Detroit and Dunkirk, went ashore on the bar this morning, while endeavoring to enter this port during a heavy snow-storm, and while a terrible gale of wind was blowing. She soon parted in the middle and went to pieces. It was impossible for a life-boat to reach her. Her officers and crew succeeded in gaining the shore, but one of them shortly afterwards died.

LOSS OF THE PROPELLER MANHATTAN.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The propeller *Manhattan*, while attempting to enter this port while the storm was raging this morning, ran on the pier and became a total wreck. She was an old boat, owned here, and was insured for $10,000. No lives were lost.

Official Returns from Iowa.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The following is the official vote of Iowa for President: FREMONT, 44,127; BUCHANAN, 36,241; FILLMORE, 9,444.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 30.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday and Monday last are received.

Western Navigation.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 29.

At the latest dates vessels were clearing from the upper lakes for this port. The amount of wheat now afloat is 400,000 bushels, and of corn 62,000 bushels. The receipts of wheat from Canada continue good.

From Kansas.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1856.

The report that HAYES had been released on his parole of honor was not correct. The Governor is at the Fort. Judge CATO refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus for the release of HAYES. Considerable excitement about it. Yours, in haste,

SIGMA.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 29.

We have Kansas dates to the 21st inst. Judge CATO had refused a writ of habeas corpus in the case of HAYES, and the Pro-Slavery men were considerably excited in consequence.

Indications of Political Sentiment—The Southern Press.

THE CABINET.

The Paulding (Miss.) *Clarion* urges the appointment of Gen. QUITMAN as Secretary of War. It urges "his distinguished services in the field, his intimate acquaintance with the details of military science, are and discipline, and soldierly duties generally, together with his sedulous business habits, his clear, methodical mind, his incorruptible integrity and honesty, and his ability as a statesman, as all conspiring to render him admirably suited for the head of the military department of the Government." The New-Orleans *Crescent* indorses the application, and advances the appointment on the ground that it "would give amazing strength and solidity to the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, in the Southern States especially, while there is no question, it would be satisfactorily received at the North."

THE PROSPECTS OF THE DISUNIONISTS.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* denounces with the utmost severity the course of those ultra Southern journals which call upon Mr. BUCHANAN to restore the Slave-trade and promote the extension of Slavery. It charges them with having supported him only in the hope of bringing about the destruction of the Union, and with publishing their inflammatory appeals in order to excite the fears and passions of the North. Of the sentiments of the great mass of the Southern people—and of the result if the Democratic Party should fall into the hands of Disunion leaders, it says:

"We have said that some of the Southern advocates of Mr. BUCHANAN openly avowed they supported him because they thought that by so doing they should sooner be able to effect their purpose. But we do not charge or insinuate in the slightest degree that the masses in the South, or even a respectable minority, supported him from any such motives. On the contrary, we believe that the great mass of those who voted for him are devotedly attached to the Union, and will support it through storm and sunshine by their votes, by their voices and by their pens. The instant the *Disunion element in the Democratic Party* gets dominion over the conservative and loyal element, the instant the leaders become Disunionists and throw off the disguise and the professions of devotion to the ark of our safety and of our prosperity, that instant will it be dissolved by the popular breath as the newly-fallen snow upon the mountains is melted by the pattering rain."

A Philadelphia correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* indorses the sentiment of Mr. RHETT's disunion letter, and says that nothing but the moneyed interest of the Northern States prevents them from making direct war upon Slavery, and thus dissolving the Union. Among the evidences of the growing spirit of hostility to Slavery, he mentions the constant publication of books upon the subject, and calls special attention to the recent work of Rev. ALBERT BARNES, of which he thus speaks:

"There is no fanaticism in his book—no virulence, no invective, no false declamation. He writes fairly, stating fully the entire argument on the slaveholder's side; then reasons against it, not in *parts*, but demolishes the *whole* at a stroke, by showing that Slavery is adverse to the *spirit* of Christianity; that it promotes infidelity, by shaking faith in the Bible, because the Holy Book is cited as defending as well as sustaining it; that the *letter* or *word* of the Bible is as nought on the subject, and that no *revelation is true* that upholds Slavery. This is a bold and startling principle to urge upon Christians, and it will frighten multitudes into acquiescence and silence."

GEN. WALKER AT THE SOUTH.

The Richmond *Enquirer* does not like the recent revelations of Señor GOICOURIA concerning the designs of the adventurous President of Nicaragua. It says that from the very outset it has not been able to applaud his enterprise, in spite of its admiration of his abilities and the heroism of his associates. It adds that his interference in the affairs of Nicaragua was "wanting in every circumstance of justification on principles of public law,"—and that it has apprehended from the beginning that it might "in its aims affect the peace and welfare of this Confederacy."

Concerning his published agreement with Señor GOICOURIA to turn his arms against Cuba, after securing a base of operations in Central America, the *Enquirer* says:

"Such an enterprise could not fail to involve the United States in hostilities with the leading Powers of Europe; and it was especially because we apprehended this very complication, that we refused our sympathies to the Fillibuster Government of Nicaragua. It seems WALKER has abandoned the project—upon which sensible conclusion we congratulate him, although it cost him the alliance of Señor DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA. If WALKER will be content with the regeneration of Central America, the illegitimacy of his rule will be forgotten in its beneficent results."

And of his project to establish a Southern Confederacy, it says:

"Hitherto WALKER's enterprise has been less sustained by public opinion in the South than in the North; and we venture the prediction that his designs against Cuba and his jealousy of this country will provoke no less censure from the press of this section than from the papers in New-York. The statesmen of the South have always advocated a just, cautious and conservative policy towards foreign nations."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE DEMOCRACY OF VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, having been taunted with its reserve on the subject of Mr. BUCHANAN's letter in favor of a Pacific Railroad, says in reply that it is reluctant to criticize the opinions of the chief of its party, and equally unwilling to multiply the embarrassments which he must encounter in the administration of the Government. But more than this—it insists that Mr. BUCHANAN, when nominated, was known to be in favor of the Pacific Railroad. It says:

"He was nominated by the Democracy despite his incontestable advocacy of the Pacific Railroad. He was elected notwithstanding his approval of the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, of which one propounded the very policy recommended in his letter. It is, therefore, idle and uncandid in us, who supported Mr. BUCHANAN, and much more so in those who claim the credit of his nomination, to affect indignation against a letter which merely reaffirms his well-known position. We cannot maintain our own consistency by inflicting undeserved reproach upon another.

To this statement some will object that it acquits Mr. Buchanan at the expense of the Party. And so unquestionably it does, to a certain extent.

In a strict sense, the late canvass was not so much a contest between parties as between sections. The election did not turn upon the ordinary political issues, but upon a controversy which overshadowed every other question by its own unapproachable importance. The Cincinnati Convention understood and wisely prepared for the emergency. Extremely solicitous in regard to the predominant issues of the canvass, it was somewhat less exacting in respect of subordinate matters. * * * *

Such was our conception of the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination. It was necessary to select a man who could defeat the Black Republican Party—who was incontestably true to the interests of the South—who faithfully represented the essential principles of the party, and in whose character was found every promise of a wise and patriotic Administration. It was agreed that JAMES BUCHANAN was the man for the crisis.

By this statement of Mr. BUCHANAN's position in respect to the Pacific Railroad, and the conditions of his nomination, it is established that his recent letter exposes him to no just imputation of bad faith or inconsistency. But, it is equally well established that *the party has contracted no obligation to follow him in his policy*. For ourselves, we distinctly announce, that while we intend to support the incoming Administration in all its great objects, with whatsoever of zeal and ability we can command, in regard to the measure of a Pacific Railroad, we are resolved to adhere to our own deliberate convictions, and to the time-honored principles of the State-Rights, Strict-Construction Democracy of Virginia.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

An Albany letter in the Baltimore *Patriot* speaks of the difficulties Mr. BUCHANAN will encounter in distributing office and power among the two wings of the Democratic Party in New-York. The writer says that although both Hards and Softs united in his support, their union goes no further. He adds:

"If he should be partial to the Softs, it will offend the Hards, as did Mr. PIERCE, and will tend to alienate the South. If, on the other hand, he favors the Hards, it will be the signal for a general outcry on the part of the Softs. And should he favor an equal portion of both factions, it will give all parties just cause of dissatisfaction. DANIEL S. DICKINSON can never be made Secretary of State with the approbation of JOHN VAN BUREN; neither can the Prince come in for a share of the spoils with the consent of Mr. DICKINSON and all those who struggled against the Van Buren faction in 1848, when these same Soft-Shell Democrats defeated Gen. CASS for the Presidency. *So far as the distribution of Executive plunder* extends, the period of [illegible] New-York politicians has passed by. [illegible] the extreme difficulty in disposing of whatever they may be entitled to in the shape of spoils. [illegible] among the Southern Democracy by the summary manner in which the President elect disposed of the recent call of Gov. WISE to Wheatland, is nothing in comparison to what his friends anticipate here in relation to that part of the programme of which I have spoken."

MODERATE COUNSELS.

The Richmond Examiner joins the Enquirer in urging moderation upon the Southern Democracy. It says:

"By a spirit of conciliation and harmony, by [illegible] adherence to the principles upon which we have hitherto fought our battles, we can recruit our ranks, consolidate our power, and reconquer the ground that we have lost. If new questions of policy arise, they must be discussed calmly and temperately, with a friendly feeling, and a desire for union of sentiment and concert of action. Angry and violent discussion should be avoided. Recriminations and reproaches should be accounted as useless and dangerous. Rash and intemperate counsels should receive no countenance, but everything should be done temperately, cautiously, kindly and upon full advisement."

Restoration of the Slave-trade—Views of the Virginia Democracy.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We concur most heartily in what Gov. ADAMS says of the moral condition of Slavery, of its conservative influence, of its necessity and sanctity as the basis of the institutions of the South, of the policy of consolidating it in our own midst, and of conciliating other interests to its support. We are equally impressed with the wisdom of the suggestion, that a certain proportion of negro property should be exempted from liability to legal execution. Some of the sincere friends of Slavery are very solicitous that it should be strengthened by external expansion. In our conception, it is a far more important thing that the institution should be consolidated at home. It was the opinion of Mr. JEFFERSON, who certainly comprehended the subject in all its relations, that Slavery was weakened rather than strengthened by diffusion. Without staying to discuss this problem, we may assume that all are agreed upon the necessity of giving the institution *firm root before we undertake to spread it abroad*. The disproportion of numbers between the slaveholders and the non-slaveholders of the South, gives the Abolitionists plausible reason to anticipate the ultimate success of their enterprise, and so stimulates them to more constant and energetic exertion. A little reflection, it is true, instructs us that each interest in the community is dependent upon every other, and that the security of Slavery is the concern of every individual member of our social system. But the fact is too remote from ordinary observation to resist the effect of the specious argument which the Abolitionists address to the prejudices and passions of the non-slaveholding class. For the stability of the institution, *one negro in the possession of a poor family, is worth all the logic of Bledsoe, and all the learning of Fletcher*. It is palpable property, and the owner will fight for its security. It is a symbol of superiority which the master will never resign. Exempt from compulsory sale, it would be the last stay of misfortune and poverty. It is a question, since prevention is better than cure, whether, on general principles, it is not the wiser policy to give every individual some security against extreme destitution, than to provide a poor house for the shelter of mendicancy. It is certain, however, that the chance of saving something from the possible wreck of fortune, would be embraced by every one who apprehends the ills of poverty. The exemption of one or more negroes from sale, under legal process, would make it the interest of every person in the community to identify his fortunes with the value and safety of slave property, and would impart to the institution a far more broad and secure basis of support than that upon which it reposes at present. This obvious consequence is foreseen by all who study the subject, and has commended the policy to the confidence of the most considerate friends of the South. We are glad that Gov. ADAMS has given it the sanction of his name and authority, and we hope the Legislature of Virginia will not be slow in adopting the wise suggestion.

Pursuing the general object of strengthening the foundations and augmenting the power of Slavery, Governor ADAMS proposes another measure from which we are constrained to withhold our approbation.

Within the last few years the policy of reviving the Slave-trade has been suggested by some of the more adventurous champions of the South. Hitherto the discussion of the measure has been confined to the Press, and only an individual here and there has had the temerity to give it his sanction. Governor ADAMS is the first to dignify it by official recognition, and to recommend it as a legitimate policy of Government.

In logic and in morals, Governor Adams is perfectly consistent when he declares that if the Slave-trade be piracy, Slave property is plunder. We frankly acknowledge that the laws which condemn the Slave-trade imply an aspersion upon the character of the South. Still, we maintain that it is not wise or expedient in the South to attempt to reëstablish the traffic.

But, Governor ADAMS contends that its revival is essential to the interests of the South—is necessary indeed to the stability of Slavery. This sort of argument suspends all other inquiry, until we ascertain its validity and force.

Governor ADAMS propounds these propositions: 1. That the supply of cotton is gradually growing unequal to the demand. 2. That this relative diminution is not the result of want of land, but the deficiency of labor. 3. That this constantly-increasing deficiency will stimulate the production of cotton in other countries, and so destroy our monopoly of the staple. 4. That slave-labor is valuable only in the production of cotton, and must become a burden upon the South whenever we lose the monopoly of supply. 5. That then the South will be driven to abolish Slavery.

Although we state the Governor's positions fairly and fully, we are not going to attempt the formal refutation in this article. For the present, we are content to affirm, that though it be true that the supply of cotton does not increase *pari passu* with the demand, and that the deficiency must be made up from other countries, yet it by no means follows that the production of the South will be superceded, or even diminished in value. * * * * * * *

Since Governor ADAMS fails to demonstrate a necessity for the revival of the Slave-trade, we may discuss the measure as a matter of policy.

And here we encounter the obvious and incontestible fact, that the revival of the African Slave-trade as a legal commerce, is a political impossibility. Our own laws condemn the traffic; and *there is no chance of their repeal. The laws of the civilized world denounce the severest penalties of piracy against it*; and they in any event, are beyond the range of our control. Is there anything in the tone of public opinion in this or any other country, which warrants the idea that we may procure the reëstablishment of the Slave-trade as a legitimate branch of commerce? *Is the thing possible?* Certainly this inquiry touches the the most essential point of the controversy, and yet Governor ADAMS entirely ignores it.

It being apparent from the mere statement of the proposition that the revival of the Slave-trade is a moral impossibility, there is no need of any further discussion of the subject. *The States of the South are not yet prepared to defy the public opinion and to provoke the positive hostility of the foremost powers of Christendom*; and as the attempt to reopen the traffic in African negroes would inevitably draw this penalty upon us, we may rest upon the conclusion that the policy is impracticable and will never be subjected to the test of experiment.

But we have a word in illustration of the impropriety and folly of even discussing the revival of the Slave-trade, as an object of Southern ambition and enterprise. Can any man fail to observe how much of stimulus and strength the mere agitation of the scheme, imparts to the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North?—how much of odium and resentment it provokes against the "aggressive spirit" of "Slavery propagandism?"—to what extent it impairs the moral security of the South, and so injuriously affects the stability of its institutions? *It is idle to deny that Slavery is condemned by the public opinion of the world. The States of the South are cut off from the sympathies of the most despotic as well as the most popular Governments of Europe.* Whether from honest conviction or the suggestions of hypocrisy, they all join in the clamor against us. Even Spain, in whose dominions Slavery exists, affects a sort of moral antagonism to the South. Is it the policy of the South still further to embarrass its position, still more scornfully to defy the opinion of the world—to inflame the zeal and multiply the number of its enemies? And all, too, in pursuit of an impracticable enterprise and an equivocal advantage? If not, then let us stop this talk about reviving the African Slave-trade.

Capt. CLARK, of the propeller *Ocoola*, which arrived yesterday, reported a schooner ashore on Hart Island, and the sea breaking over her.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

Buchanan's Plurality Six Thousand.

The Vigilance Committee Triumphant in the City and County.

NO SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT THE POLLS.

Fierce Attacks on F. P. Herbert.

REVOLUTION IN SONORA.

Grand Chinese Battle near Stockton.

News from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

$1,030,220 IN TREASURE.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

"Time Table." [illegible]

The United States mail steamship *Illinois*, Capt. C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., Commander, left Aspinwall at 2:30 P. M. on the 20th, and arrived at Quarantine at 3½ o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 29th November. She brings the California mails of the 5th inst., [illegible] passengers and $1,030,220 in treasure on freight.

The P. M. S. S. Company's steamship [illegible], W. F. LAPIDGE, Commander, left San Francisco Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., with 407 passengers, and $1,030,220 in treasure on freight, [illegible] of which was on foreign account—and arrived at Panama at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 19th.

United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, E. G. TILTON, Commander, left Aspinwall Nov. 12, for Norfolk via Havana.

In the port of Aspinwall—H. B. M. ship *Orion*, 90 guns; H. B. M. frigate *Arrogant*, 50 guns; H. B. M. Mail steamer *Dee*, from San Juan, del Norte and one gun-boat.

Nov. 21—At 3:30 A. M., lat. 24° 25′ N., lon. 79° 10′ W., spoke steamer *George Law*, bound S. At 10:30 A. M., lat. 25° 14′ N., lon. 79° 50′ W., spoke American bark *Velasco*, from —— for Havana.

Nov. 26—At 11:30 A. M., lat. 25° 45′ N., lon. [illegible] W., exchanged signals with an American steamer bound S., supposed to be the *Texas*, for San Juan.

Nov. 27—At 10:30 A. M., lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] W., passed schooner *Caroline F. Gray*, of Elizabeth City, N. C., bound N.

Nov. 28—At 4 P. M., off Tucker's Island, spoke bark *Geneva*, of Brunswick, Me., in distress, and took her in tow.

The *Illinois* experienced very heavy weather, with strong head winds in the Caribbean.

Advices from the whaling fleet received at San Francisco, report a very moderate catch this season.

We are indebted to Mr. E. H. MITCHELL, purser of the *Illinois*, to the Atlantic and Pacific Express, and also to the Expresses of G. H. WINES & Co. and WELLS, FARGO & Co., for papers and special favors.

Specie List.

Drexel & Co.	[illegible]	Wellington & Abbott	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]	E. Tracy & Co.	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	200,000	R. A. Stern & Co.	[illegible]
Howland & Aspinwall	[illegible]	R. Meeker & Co.	[illegible]
Chas. Morgan & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	[illegible]	Hensburger & Bro.	[illegible]
		Schole & Bros.	[illegible]
E. W. Corlies & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Kelly & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Order	[illegible]	J. B. Weir	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Patrick	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]
Aaron Jacobs & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ross, Falconer & Co.	[illegible]	Reed & Wade	[illegible]
Wm. Seligman & Co.	[illegible]	H. Harris & Co.	[illegible]
W. T. Coleman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible], Levy & Co.	[illegible]
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jos. Durand & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. H. Wines & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Heller & Co.	[illegible]	Thos. J. [illegible] & Co.	[illegible]
J. A. Hooper	[illegible]	R. C. Knight & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newhouse, Spatz & Co.	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

THE ELECTION IN CALIFORNIA.

Election day in San Francisco—Vigilance Committee at Work—Fremont City and County Ticket Elected—Buchanan supposed to have carried the State by 5,000 plurality—Congressmen Elected—State Legislature—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1856.

The election has completely engrossed the attention of the whole State for the past fortnight. In this city and county, the excitement has been very great, and the canvass was carried on with much spirit by the three parties. It was conceded that the Fremont city and county ticket would be successful; but the Presidential vote in the county was looked upon as doubtful as between FREMONT and BUCHANAN. The Fillmore men were confident of carrying the State—while the Republicans conceded it to BUCHANAN by 5,000 over the Americans.

On Monday, the Executive of the Vigilance Committee, ascertaining that the only difficulty in the way of the Governor's withdrawing his insurrection proclamation, was the fact that a portion of the State arms had not yet been given up, telegraphed the Governor that they were ready to surrender them. Thereupon Gov. JOHNSON telegraphed a Proclamation down from Sacramento, passing the government of the city and county over to the civil authority, thus giving us a legal election.

The polls were open from sunrise to sunset. The Vigilance Committee were fully prepared to protect the polls, but their services were not called into requisition, except in the Twelfth District, where a party of horsemen scattered a crowd of rowdies who attempted to get up a row. All parties admit that there was a fair vote—no stuffing, double-voting, and but little false swearing. The Fremont ticket has made a clean sweep in the city and county offices—also carrying, it is believed, both Senators and the whole of the Assemblymen. BUCHANAN will have about 200 majority over FREMONT, out of the 12,000 votes of this County.

BUCHANAN's friends believe they have carried the State by 5,000 over FILLMORE, and by double that number over FREMONT. Three-fourths of the Fillmore men in the State are Northern men—and had not FILLMORE been a candidate, that proportion of them would undoubtedly have gone for FREMONT. I have always written you that BUCHANAN would carry the State; and that unless FILLMORE was withdrawn, FREMONT would stand no chance.

SCOTT and MCKIBBEN, Democratic Congressmen, are probably both elected. It is impossible to say yet how the Legislature will stand.

It is impossible to decide as yet upon the complexion of the Legislature. There will be a large number of Fillmore and Fremont men in the Assembly.

PHIL. HERBERT leaves to-day for Washington. On Monday he challenged THOMAS S. KING, Editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, for articles commenting upon the atrocious murder of KEATING—which challenge Mr. K. of course returned with a contemptuous message. On Tuesday HERBERT stood on Montgomery-street all day, with a big bludgeon, waiting, avowedly, as I am told, to attack KING. The latter, however, brushed past HERBERT at 5 o'clock, on his way to dinner, in company with two friends, without any hostile demonstration on the part of our worthy Congressman. Had HERBERT assaulted KING he would have adorned a lamp-post in ten minutes thereafter.

A firm styling themselves CHESTER & SYRACUSE, who pretended to be agents for the United States Insurance Company at New-York, absconded last week after having victimized the public to the amount of $8,000 on false or forged policies.

KENNOVAN, an Irish pedestrian, has just completed the great feat of walking on a twenty-inch plank, 108 consecutive hours, without sleep or rest.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE is playing at the Metropolitan to good houses. Miss MARY PROVOST, who came out here on a stock engagement, is "starring it" at the American.

A grand battle took place last week in Tuolumne County, between the "Cantons" and "Hong Kongs." There were about 900 on a side, armed [illegible]

[illegible] bows and arrows, &c., many of them wearing breastplates, made by sewing strips of tin on bits of [illegible]. The quarrel arose about a gold claim. There were about 5,000 Americans on hand to witness the fun. The battle commenced by firing at long range, [illegible] at about a mile and a half, and the beating of gongs. The din was terrible. Gradually the two armies approached each other, until some [illegible], killing three or four of the Celestials, when both parties retreated, and are probably running yet. These pitched fights are quite frequent in the mountains, and afford fine holidays to the American [illegible].

An important revolution has taken place in the Mexican State of Sonora. Gov. GANDARA, a man of much influence and wealth, has been driven out after a severe battle, and has taken refuge in the Gadsden Purchase. He promises to return to Sonora with 2,000 Californians, and to annex Sonora to the United States. The people of the Gadsden Purchase have had a meeting at Tucson for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to form a Territorial Government. The population of the Territory amounts to about 10,000. It is proposed to call the Territory "Arizona." A company from here has successfully working a copper mine in the Purchase. F. W. S.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following table embraces all the returns received up to the hour of the steamer's sailing:

Counties.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Fremont.
Butte	1317	906	[illegible]
Calaveras	1694	676	851
Contra Costa	166	64	60
El Dorado	[illegible]	1451	684
Nevada	2696	1787	1151
Placer	2757	2187	1067
Sacramento	[illegible]	2557	670
San Joaquin	991	879	471
San Francisco	4067	1366	3715
Santa Clara	801	680	719
[illegible]	730	1048	173
[illegible]	509	839	384
[illegible]	60	27	9
Tuolumne	850	629	155
[illegible]	126	129	21
[illegible]	1619	1004	364
Total	20,787	14,876	10,450
Buchanan's over Fillmore so far			5,911
Buchanan over Fremont			10,337

Triumph of the Vigilance Committee in the City of San Francisco.

From the Bulletin.

We have the pleasure of chronicling a glorious triumph in the success of the People's Reform ticket in this city. The counting of the votes has not progressed sufficiently to give any extended details of the returns; but enough is known to render it a moral certainty that 13 candidates have been elected by a large majority. This is a victory worthy of our most joyous celebration. It is a ratification of the acts of those engaged in the reform movement, and a guaranty that the work inaugurated by the Vigilance Committee will not pause, but be carried out to a triumphant completion. The hordes of corrupt politicians who have hitherto ruled and robbed our city are now deprived of their opportunities for misdoing, and have received a scathing rebuke at the hands of the people whom they have so deeply injured.

Notwithstanding upwards of one thousand new voters were made at the different courts, and great [illegible] was made by each party to turn out its [illegible] strength, the vote of the city was several hundred less than that of last year. This speaks volumes.

Gen. Wool, Gov. Johnson and the Vigilance Committee.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.

BENICIA, California, Friday, Oct. 24, 1856.

SIR: Your communication of the 17th October, in reply to mine of the 17th September, 1856, addressed to His Excellency J. NEELY JOHNSON, was received a few days since.

The object of my communication of the 17th September, was to show that I did not and could not have made the promise as asserted by you, the 19th June, to the President of the United States, that "I unhesitatingly promised to furnish, on your requisition when you wanted them, such arms and ammunition as you desired." If I failed in that communication to substantiate the fact that I did not make a promise as asserted by you, your own statements, as well as those of Gen. SHERMAN, prove it beyond controversy; whilst they establish the other fact that I unhesitatingly told you on the afternoon of the 30th May, on your application for arms and ammunition, that I had no authority to furnish them, and that in such cases the power rested with the President of the United States.

This is omitted in your statement of the 18th of October, which is in these words, that I said "under ordinary circumstances, no person but the President can order arms or ammunition to be issued to State authorities, but situated as we are here, so far removed from the seat of Government, I don't know but a General of Division would be authorized to do so. On this particular point nothing more was said during the evening."

General SHERMAN, on the same subject, in his statement of the 11th June, appended to yours of the 17th October, on your verbal application to me for arms and ammunition on the afternoon of the 30th May, says: "General WOOL's reply was nearly in these words, 'no one but the President of the United States can issue arms to a State in case of insurrection, but here in California, we are so far away from the President, that a General of Division might assume the responsibility in certain cases, and this may be one.' After that a general conversation ensued," &c.

By the statements of yourself and General SHERMAN it will be seen that I made no promise to you on the afternoon of the 30th May, when the subject of your visit was discussed for several hours, and it would seem, from General SHERMAN's statement, not again referred to until the evening of the 31st May, when on the wharf, where I went to take leave of you; *and at this suggestion*, during your visit to Vallejo, you obtained the following promise, as published in his card about the 9th June, viz.: "I based my promise of arming the enrolled militia on a verbal assurance given to Governor JOHNSON by General WOOL in my presence, to issue from the United States Arsenal, on a proper requisition, such arms and munitions of war as the emergency might call for." "It is now no longer a secret that when the written requisition was made, that General WOOL had changed his mind, and had discovered that he had not the legal power to grant the request." If I made the promise, which the General asserts, it must have been in reference to the 183 muskets which the Governor informed me he had received notice from the Ordnance Department were due the State of California of the last year's quota. I could have made no other promise, as I have assured the General both in writing and verbally, that it did not enter my mind to do so. That such was my determination, and that I could not furnish you with arms and ammunition, because I had not the authority, would be affirmed by every officer under my command who heard me speak on the subject.

But, if true or otherwise, it should not have been made public at the time it was, because, it being a private and unofficial visit, unsolicited on my part, and, in order to prevent what has happened, a misconstruction of the conversation, confidence was imposed that it should not be repeated, to which you and your suite gave assent. Strange as it may appear, the conversation, in part or in whole, was made public that night, or the day after, and the declaration, in your letter to the President, that I unhesitatingly promised you arms, &c., should not have been asserted without the previous declaration, as admitted in your letter of the 17th of October, that I had no authority to furnish them.

I agree with your Excellency that the question at issue between us "is of slight moment," so far as the public interest is concerned, and, therefore, I will leave you undisturbed, hereafter, in the enjoyment of all the laurels you may have acquired by your correspondence on the subject, or in your diplomatic and consulting intercourse with the Vigilance Committee, and this, too, without any "outside influences" to control my actions, or "*overwhelming*" letters to sustain my reputation for truth and veracity.

To conclude this brief notice of your unconscious attempt, to say the least of it, in which you endeavor to relieve yourself of the censure attached to your name, in consequence of failing to do your duty as the Chief Magistrate of the State, and to bestow it on myself because I would not violate the laws, and mandates of the President, is no less extraordinary than it betrays a disregard of those high, generous and manly qualities which should ever characterize the person occupying the exalted station the people of California have conferred on you. If you had exhibited the independence and determination to maintain the laws of the country, that you have to take vengeance on myself, because I would not violate them, you would, no doubt, have been sustained by a generous and grateful people.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL.

To his Excellency, J. NEELY JOHNSON, Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.

Great Chinese Battle near Stockton.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COMBATANTS—FOUR KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED—ARRESTS BY THE AUTHORITIES.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

STOCKTON, Monday, Oct. 27—10 A. M.

A fight occurred near Mound Spring, on the Sonora road, about fifty-five miles from this city, last Saturday, at noon, between two parties of Chinese. There was no general engagement, but several skirmishes took place, in which four men were killed and as many wounded. There were about two thousand five hundred combatants engaged on both sides, all armed and equipped. Many had firearms. A stop was put to the hostilities by a Sheriff's posse, assisted by [illegible]. Some two hundred and fifty arrests were made.

Below we give some account of the preliminary arrangements of this terrible affair:

Conflicting accounts reach us from the interior as to our relations of peace and war existing between the rival bodies of Chinamen now in the middle mining districts. The San Andreas *Independent* (Calaveras County) learns from the heads of the two great Chinese companies, the Yan-Wo and Sam-Yaps, have met in [illegible] all the difficulties heretofore existing between them. The Sonora *Democrat* (Tuolumne County) on the other hand, considers that some terrible hostilities are impending. It says:

"A grand battle has been arranged between the two Chinese companies now encamped at Rock River Ranch, and the Chinese Camp, in this county. The battle-field will be in the vicinity of Shoemaker's Ranch, about half-way between the hostile forces. To-day [illegible] has been fixed upon for the encounter, and should nothing occur to disturb the preliminary arrangements, many a long-tailed Celestial will probably bite the dust before the going down of the light of Heaven shall close the fray. The opposing forces are armed with all kinds and descriptions of weapons, ranging in size and calibre from double-barreled shot-guns and six-shooters, down to handspikes, war-clubs and gongs. The two armies number about one thousand braves, and the tremendous noise and confusion which will prevail, when host meets host, can be more easily imagined than described by those not well acquainted with the style of tactics which govern the warriors of the Flowery Kingdom. One redeeming trait in Chinese warfare is the disposition which they manifest to slay but few men, contenting themselves with raising a great dust and noise. Anyhow, we hope the valiant 'Johns' will have a good time."

Above we give the issue of hostilities, which has reached us by telegraphic dispatch. It will be seen that four Chinamen have been killed, and four wounded; that two hundred and fifty of the combatants have been arrested by the authorities! Two thousand five hundred men were engaged in hostilities. So ends, for a time, the California Chinese war.

MORE OF THE CHINESE WAR—A CHINESE CHALLENGE.

From the Bulletin.

We yesterday gave the result of the grand Chinese engagement at Mount Spring, near Sonora, where four hapless Johns were slain, four wounded and 250 (out of 2,500 combatants) *arrested by the authorities*. This was decimating the public foes in a new style. We learn from the *Columbian* that the expenses of the Chinamen in this affair must be enormous. Already a taxation of $40 *per head* has been levied to meet the demand. The Columbia *Gazette* says of the origin of the dispute, that the misunderstanding arose some time since between the two rival companies, who are headed by two Chinese warriors, bearing the euphonious names of SAM YAP and YAN WO, about a mining claim situated on the Stanislaus River. In order to avoid the "law's delay" and attorney's fees, they agreed, after much palaver, to meet in the lists, and with lance and other weapons known to the chivalry of old, in conjunction with a few of the improved "killers" of the present degenerate days, to wit: six shooters—to settle the affair. The issue has already been told in the *Bulletin*. The following is a translation of the challenge as it appears in the *Gazette*:

Challenge from the Sam-Yap Company, at Rock River Ranch, to the Yan-Wo Company, at Chinese Camp.

There are a great many now existing in the world who ought to be exterminated. We, by this, give you a challenge, and inform you beforehand, that we are the strongest and you are too weak to oppose us. We can therefore wrest your claim, or anything else from you, and give you notice that it is our intention to drive you away before us, and make you ashamed of yourselves. You are nothing compared to us. We are durable as stone, but you are pliant as sponge. Your force would have no more effect against us than an egg would against a stone. You want to coax us to come to terms. That, we refuse. We mean to fight you, and expel you all from your localities. If you don't stand and fight us, we will consider you no better than so many brutes; and, as such, we will harass you to our own desires. There are plenty of us, well equipped, and ready, at any time, to meet and fight you whenever you choose; and would make you run into holes and hide yourselves. But we need not go to that trouble. We have only to speak, and you'll become affrightened. You won't stand like men; you are perfect worms; or, like the dog that sits in the door and barks, but will go no further. If you won't accept the challenge, we tell you, by the way, to go and buy lots of flour, and paint your faces; then go in your houses, shut the doors, and hide yourselves, and we'll kill every man of you that we come across. Shame! Shame!

The Departure of Herbert from San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

To-day California will be purged of one more of the infamous characters who disgraced her in the eyes of the civilized world—of one who held a position obtained through vile means, the ignorance of the true nature of the beast, forced upon her by the corrupt primary election system, and the money of the gambler. We allude to P. T. HERBERT, the Mariposa monte-dealer, the murderer of KEATING, and the rowdy Congressman. We are glad that our State will be rid of his blighting presence, and our citizens of the mortification they feel, that one bearing the mark of Cain, with less to recommend him to the sympathy of his race, and with a character so hideous in crime that even the vilest of men turn from him in horror and disgust, should have the opportunity of misrepresenting them for another three months in the National Congress.

Since the return of this miserable man to our State, he has been remarkably quiet. He has been shunned by all decent men as the plague would be; his bloody palm has never touched that of a gentleman. His associates have been with men of his own class of easy virtue, who would not be tolerated in respectable society. Only once, to our knowledge, has he been approached by gentlemen, and that was on his arrival, when he was presented with a petition from a large body of our citizens requesting him to leave the State, and expressing their indignation at his vile conduct. Our citizens have so far respected the law as to refrain from inflicting any bodily punishment upon the murderer, and he has been very careful not to afford them an opportunity to administer the justice he so recently escaped. He has hardly, yet, notwithstanding the liquor imbibed for the purpose of keeping up a false courage in the eyes of his fellows, recovered from the shock which his guilty conscience and craven spirit received when the petition above referred to was presented to him by a few of our citizens. One moment longer, ere the character of the formidable document was revealed to him, and he was assured it was not the mandate of "33 Secretary," and the murderer would have fallen from fear. The public have the satisfaction of knowing that although this criminal may have the impudence to present himself at the next session of Congress, their unanimous condemnation of his deeds has been spread before the world, and a petition will be presented to the House of Representatives, that, should he have one spark of shame or manliness left, will cause him to shrink into his former obscurity, with, we hope, a determination to seek some honorable livelihood in the future.

We understand that this double murderer, backed by a few of his chosen friends of disreputable character, has been dogging our steps for the purpose of assassinating us, should he and they meet with a favorable opportunity. We warn these parties, some of whom were participators with MCGOWAN and CASEY in the recent murder which caused such an upheaving of the popular will, that they are all marked. As for us, we do not intend to suffer ourselves to be provoked into an assault; but shall, on all occasions, be prepared to resist the slightest demonstration of an attack. Should we in the *mêlée* be overpowered by the number of the hounds, who are too cowardly to hunt other than in a pack, we feel assured that every one of the dastardly crowd will be speedily sent to answer to that high tribunal where the souls of men are canvassed, and punishment inflicted according to the deeds done in the body.

P. T. HERBERT'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

During the difficulties with which I have been surrounded, I have remained silent; nor would I now be heard were it not that my enemies, in my absence, might construe that silence into an admission of all that has been said against me, and that by a continuance of those slanders which have been heaped upon my name, "Patience has ceased to be a virtue."

As the charges represented to the public as my *antecedents*, prior to my advent into Congress as the Representative of this, my adopted State, are as barren of truth as the authors of them are of principle or honor, I shall content myself by pronouncing them false; not one of them can be substantiated, here or elsewhere, and I now challenge the authors of them to the proof.

There are more than one in this community who have known me from boyhood, and when I brand these charges as willful and malicious lies, the declaration will be indorsed by gentlemen whose characters are beyond reproach.

It will be remembered that when I received the nomination for the position I now hold, the Democratic Party became divided, and all efforts at a reconciliation having failed in the campaign which followed, there were two Democratic tickets in the field—in opposition to which battled our old political enemies, the Whigs. But after a thorough and full canvass of the State, during which the merits and demerits of our respective political creeds were elaborately discussed, Hon. J. W. DENVER and myself received a large majority over all opposition, notwithstanding over 10,000 votes were detracted from our strength, which we might reasonably have expected had our party been united; and, in obedience to the will of the people thus expressed, I took my seat in Congress. What my official conduct was there is now a matter of record, and belongs to the history of the country. Impressed as I was with the high and solemn responsibility of my position as one of the representatives of a sovereign and intelligent people, I acted in those times, when fanaticism and treason stalked rampant through the land, with deliberation, and with what I thought to be a due regard for the interests of my immediate constituents, and from a high appreciation of my obligations to the Federal Union.

But during my term in Washington it was my painful misfortune to become involved in a difficulty, and which I regret resulted in the death of THOMAS KEATING. Of the circumstances connected therewith, I have nothing to say. No man ever accused of a transgression of the laws of his country has ever had concentrated against him the same powerful elements and influences that seemed concentrated to my conviction. All the vile passion fanaticism could excite, and all the learning and ability that money could command were arrayed against me, and when the circumstances of the affray were fully investigated before as intelligent a jury as ever sat as the arbiters of human life, I was justified in my conduct, and awarded a triumphant acquittal. Still I am denounced by a portion of the press as a "murderer."

Agitators only excite the contempt of the masses when they impugn the motives and conduct of the able and incorruptible Judge who presided, or other officers of the Court, or assail the character of the jury that decided the issues submitted. The slanders against that Court under whose jurisdiction I received an acquittal need no vindication at my hands. The calumniators of that tribunal have but covered themselves with shame by the puny assaults they have made upon it. But it seems there were persons who thought ill of that jury, and who demanded on the altar of public good my sacrifice; and had I evaded or attempted to evade justice in the operations of the law, by technicalities or otherwise, persecution in this case would not seem so hard. If men are to wear the brand of Cain for taking life under any and all circumstances, then why not declare the same in your statutes—why not expunge such words as "justifiable" or "excusable" from them?

But let us inquire the object of this continued persecution. Is it that they really believe me guilty of a violation of the laws of the country? No! There is a great political crisis at hand, and when we see the pertinacity with which the opponents of the Democratic Party, (of which I am an humble member,) throughout the Free States of the country cling to every shadow and distort every truth calculated to defeat its triumph, it is not surprising that in the absence of all claims, under existing circumstances, my acts should be misrepresented, my character blackened with falsehoods, and I made the special object of their abuse. Need I ask why this is? The object must be self-evident to every rational man. They seek to make political capital out of my misfortune—to drive from the ranks of the Democratic Party all Irishmen, the countrymen of him with whom it was my misfortune to come in collision.

This is the object and the incentive which prompts them in this unrelenting crusade against my character; and I venture to say that had KEATING been an American by birth, or I have been a member of either the Know-Nothing or Black Republican Parties, then their tunes would have been changed and most likely I have been justified by these very men, who are now endeavoring to dissuade these men from the support of their principles because I happen to belong to the same party, thereby endeavoring to force the responsibility of my act upon the Democratic Party. This sophistry is too shallow to excite anything but disgust in the mind of any sensible man. So much for the partisan press, &c.

Among the number claiming to be *independent* no one seems to have attained so conspicuous a position as one THOMAS KING, the gold-bought editor of a sheet devoted to public libel, known as "*The Evening Bulletin*." Were it elsewhere than in California I would apologise for the use of his name. From his character in Washington, and his conduct in San Francisco, I can truly say "I know him a notorious liar, think him a great way fool, and a chiefly coward." From the time of his advent into public life, when he first emerged from the obscurity of his dark and infamous individuality, his only ambition has been to become the Prince of Blackguards, the most consummate of liars, the most infamous of villains, and the most craven-hearted of miserable cowards; and I here venture the prediction, he has never done an honest act where a dishonest one could be made to serve the same purpose.

In Washington his want of fidelity to his obligations is proverbial, for he has violated the most solemn of all plighted vows, either before God or man. And I warn the people against this hypocritical dog under the mask and garb of moral character, else he might steal from them the treasures of their lives. The miserable *thing*, the propagandist of morality—God save the mark. But with him I have had enough.

To the people of the State I shall ever be grateful for their kindness and partiality, and while I occupy the position of one of her Representatives, shall endeavor to discharge my duties so as to advance their interest and add to her prosperity.

Yours truly, P. T. HERBERT.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, No. 12, San Francisco.

Terrible Tragedy.

ESCAPE OF SOME OF TOM BELL'S GANG FROM NEVADA JAIL—THE SHERIFF SHOT—THE PEOPLE RISING.

A telegraphic dispatch from Nevada to the Sacramento *Union* says:

A fearful tragedy has just occurred at Gold Flat, a mile from this place. On Monday night, (Nov. 3,) three notorious robbers—WEBSTER and the two FARNSWORTHS—escaped from the Nevada jail. About dark to-night Sheriff WRIGHT received intelligence that the robbers had concealed themselves in a cabin at Gold Flat. He started, with four others, for the cabin, but on the way learned that some horses were tied in a ravine near the Flat, and went there, intending to watch and take any persons coming for them. Unfortunately another party of people, living close by, were already on the ground, concealed in a ditch, watching for the same purpose, and neither party knew of the proximity of the other. Marshal PLUMER, of the Sheriff's party, advanced to the horses and whistled to the rest of his party to come up. Some one in the ditch asked, "Who is that?" PLUMER called to him, "Move and I'll shoot you." The party in the ditch then fired, and the Sheriff's party fired at the same time. Sheriff WRIGHT received a charge from a shot-gun in the face and breast, killing him instantly. D. JOHNSON, of the same party, is mortally wounded, and is given up by the physicians. It is believed, from several circumstances, that the robbers were in the ravine at the time, but made good their escape.

The above facts were learned on the scene of the tragedy, from the actors in it.

8:30 P. M.—BOSS WRIGHT has just been brought into town. His face and breast are completely riddled, so that his most intimate friends could not recognize him.

A private letter, written from Nevada late on the night of the 3d November, (last Monday,) gives the following additional particulars of this terrible tragedy:

NEVADA, Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.

* * * I am pained to announce the death of Sheriff WRIGHT. He was killed, just as I received your letter, by three men, who broke jail this morning about 4 o'clock. Their names are SIM. WEBSTER, and the brothers FARNSWORTH, who were arrested for highway robbery some weeks since, and supposed to belong to TOM BELL's party. They broke jail about four weeks ago, and were rearrested. WEBSTER's trial was to come off to-day, but this morning the birds had flown. Through the means of an accomplice of theirs, named LESSELL, Sheriff WRIGHT this evening discovered their whereabouts, and made arrangements for their arrest by forming a party, consisting of himself and two deputies (ANDERSON and BUTTERFIELD,) GEORGE LEWIT and LEWIS TEAL, whom you know very well.

WEBSTER and his party were secreted about one mile from town, in an old house. WRIGHT and his party intended to surprise them, but instead of that, WRIGHT was surprised himself, and killed on the first fire. DAVE ANDERSON, one of his deputies, was also shot through the lungs, and is not expected to live. As I write, they are making out his will. LEW. TEAL was shot through the hat. He says he is sure he killed one of the robbers, as he gave him both barrels loaded with buck-shot right in the side.

As soon as the news reached town, the excitement became immense. People were running in all directions, arming themselves with pistols, knives, and such other weapons as they could get hold of; and now I suppose there are three or four hundred people on the ground. The body of WRIGHT has just come into town. ANDERSON cannot be moved. Bob, our old friend, is gone! He was shot with a double-barreled gun, loaded with buck-shot, tearing his head all to pieces. You would not know him to see him. But I can't write any more—I feel so bad.

Curious Revelations of Crime and Criminals in California.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF TOM BELL'S GANG.

The San Joaquin *Republican* publishes the confession of BILL GRISTY, *alias* Bill White, one of the gang of which the recently executed TOM BELL (so-called,) in Stanislaus County, was the chief. This man WHITE was arrested at Knight's Ferry on the 18th of September last. He made to Maj. J. W. WILLIAMS and others a formal confession, on the promise, as he himself states, that they will do all in their power to have him pardoned out of the State Prison. If, however, he says, all he has told them is not true, they are released from their promise. He adds that it is his intention to leave the State, if pardoned. It will be remembered by the reader, that the TOM BELL alluded to in the narrative, and who was recently executed, is not supposed to be the TOM BELL who has for months back committed robberies and other depredations in Placer, Nevada, El Dorado and adjoining Counties. A deal of mystery hangs about the name.

It will be observed in the confession given below, that most serious charges are made against some of the guards at the State Prison, for permitting, and absolutely *aiding* the escape of prisoners immediately under their charge. "*The Captain of the Guard*," says BILL WHITE, "*wanted to get rid of a portion of the prisoners then in prison!*" So a "plan" was concocted between this unfaithful guardian of the States Prison and certain of his prisoners, by which so many of the latter were to be "got rid of," and yet the *honor* of the former was to remain pure and unsullied! The prisoners were to rise and run, and the guard were to make a pretence of doing something brave, and "shoot blank cartridges" at them! We only allude to this strange transaction at present. It is one that demands instant investigation. If it can be proved against General ESTELL, or any of his guards, no punishment can be inflicted on them which would be too severe for such disgraceful and criminal conduct.

BILL GRISTY *alias* Bill White, thus confesses:

I was of the party in the attack on the Camptonville stage; our object was to take all the treasure from the Express houses at Downieville and Camptonville; we were about three weeks on the look-out for this; all of this time we were staying at the California House, twenty-five miles from Marysville, on the road to Camptonville. This house is kept by Madame COLE, formerly of the Golden Gate, Downieville, and JOHN GARDNER; this house was in with us; it was one of our stopping places. Our party at this time consisted of THOMAS J. HODGES, *alias* Tom Bell; NED CONVERY, *alias* Ned Connor; MONTAGUE LYON, *alias* Monte Jack; JIM SMITH, BOB CARR, *alias* English Bob; JUAN ROCHER, *alias* Juan Fernandez, (Mexican) and myself—seven in all. Our plan was to send SMITH SUTTON, a miner living near the California House, to Camptonville to spot the treasure as it came down; he was faithful to his promise; he came down as far as the California House on the stage on the day of the attack, and reported everything all right; I went to JOHN GARDNER and borrowed his rifle, and we then all started for the place of attack. You have already read an account of the fight, published in the newspapers, which in the main was correct. I fired the rifle one time, and my pistol (the one I gave you,) three times. The party, with the exception of BELL and myself, ran after the first fire. BELL acted, throughout, very cool. It was not our intention to have fired a shot, had we not been fired on by the Express Agent, DOBSON. As we failed to take the gold and the country was too hot for us we concluded to go south and drop a part of our company—JIM SMITH and MONTAGUE LYON, as they would get drunk occasionally, and we wanted none but sober men.

Our plan was soon arranged. We went down to the hog ranch kept by Mrs. HOOD, on the Nevada and Auburn road, one of our places of rendezvous; got the old woman and her three daughters, and started for the junction of the Tulare Lake slough with the San Joaquin river; our plan was to locate a stock ranch at this place, and steal stock to put on it. Some of our party, the more timid, were to engage in this branch of the business, while TOM BELL and myself, assisted by one or two others, were to take to the highway for cash to keep up our expenses on the ranch. Accordingly, I left on the 9th of September with the Mexican, JUAN FERNANDEZ, leaving the balance in camp. We traveled North as far as the Stockton and Mokelumne Hill road, before we could find any person to rob; we noticed that almost all the teamsters traveled in large companies. The first two we robbed were Mr. CARLIS' two teamsters; we got about fourteen dollars. That night we stole two horses at the Tremont House, same road, and then made our way back towards the Sonora road. Our plan was to have gone clear through to the California House, but the Mexican got scared at the idea. We concluded to operate between the Merced and Mokelumne rivers. We were arrested the day after we turned back, at Knight's Ferry.

We were all concerned in the robbery of ROSENTHAL, near Folsom. At the time, we were staying at the Mountaineer House, owned by JACK PHILLIPS, a Sydney man, seven miles from Auburn, on the Sacramento road. When ROSENTHAL passed on his way to Folsom, JACK PHILLIPS spotted him for us; we followed him. TOM BELL rode up to him and held a conversation with him; asked him where he lived; he said at Chipa Flat. TOM then said, I believe you have very rich diggings up there, and that he was going up there to mine. By this time we had arrived two miles below the Franklin House. We took him about one hundred yards from the road, and found on his person twelve hundred and fifty dollars. We then took a cash and tied him to a tree, and told him if we did not come back before night, to halloo for help, and some person would come to his assistance. About six days after this we learned by the papers that he was missing. We then all went back to look for him, but he was gone. The day he was robbed we all noticed that TOM BELL remained behind a few minutes. We came to the conclusion that he had killed the man, or else he had got loose and circulated the report of his death in the papers, so he might come upon us and be able to identify us. We then went back to the Mountaineer House and gave to JACK PHILLIPS about one hundred and fifty dollars. This house is a stage-house, and all the hostlers, and every person around it knew us and our business.

I was sent from Placer County to the State prison in the year 1855, for ten years, for stealing three horses from the Girard House. I remained until May, 1855. At that time there were six or seven others besides myself escaped. I can only recollect the names of TOM BELL, NED CONNOR and JIM SMITH. The manner of our escape was this: I was told by one of our guard that his captain wanted to see me at the office. I went, he *told me he wanted to get rid of a portion of the prisoners then in prison* [!] His plan was, for me to take the party composed as stated above, on the next day, (and the guard with us would be posted as to his part in the matter,) out ostensibly to chop wood, and when the first tree fell, we were then to break and run. I was to expose myself more than the rest. *The guard were to shoot blank cartridges at me* [!] I accordingly spoke to BELL and told him my plans; he did not approve them at first, but when I told him the party could run one way, and I would expose myself to be shot at he seemed to admire my courage, and agreed to my plans (as he thought) for our escape. BELL ever after this overrated my courage; I told him that they might shoot at me; I did not care to live.

It was a good chance for me to convince him of my bravery, as there was really no danger. At the time the tree fell, I ran down in front of the guard and they fired at me. The other party did as directed, and we made good our escape. *There really was no danger* (!) A further account of this affair was published in the newspapers at that time. Although the officers of the prison were very kind to me during the whole of my confinement, I have thought *there was something behind the scenes more than this to lead to our escape*. It is generally known that Gen. ESTELL made a bad contract with the State to keep all her convicts; and he was very anxious to be relieved of said contract, but could not do so. My opinion always has been that he adopted this course to make the contract system odious with the people, so he could be relieved of a bad bargain.

TOM BELL, NED CONNOR and myself, have been together ever since our escape; we have been concerned in various highway robberies and stealing. One case I now think of is that wherein TOM BELL is said to have taken up an artery in a man's leg that was shot off by us. Now, this is not correct. The facts of the case are these: At this time we were carrying on our operations between the forks of the Yuba, and as far north as the south fork of the Feather River. We were traveling along and overtook a gentleman, and we immediately concluded to "put him up." I rode up to the side of him and introduced our business; he refused to give up his money; he was frightened, and I saw he intended to run; I told him if he did I would shoot him. That I did not want to do. He put spurs to his horse and started at full speed, and I did the same; at about fifteen steps I fired my pistol at his thigh, and hit my mark; he still continued to run, and I tried to shoot him in the other thigh, but as my horse was after him at full speed, I found it difficult to hold on my mark. I was afraid to shoot, as I did not want to kill him; I then closed up on him and caught him. By this time TOM BELL came up; after taking all the money he had, TOM took his pocket-handkerchief and tied up the wound; there were no arteries hurt. By this time a teamster drove up; we stopped him and found he had about two hundred dollars on his person; he objected to giving it up at first, but one threat was sufficient. We afterwards saw in the papers that he had $1,200 in his wagon; we did not believe the statement, and thought the statement was made to tantalize us. After robbing the teamster, we put the wounded man in the wagon, with instructions that he should be well treated.

TOM BELL and myself could not agree well together in our operations; we frequently quarreled, and on several occasions I have had to draw my pistol on him. The fact is, we would have separated long ago, but I could use TOM, and he thought he could use me. We generally traveled separate from each other. He wanted to make us all do as he pleased. The following is a description of

TOM BELL.—About six feet high; has long auburn hair, thick light-colored beard all over his face, blue eyes, flat nose which had been broken when a boy; complexion light, slender made, weight 145 pounds, and age 33 years.

FRED. FARNSWORTH—Stays with the family at the mouth of the slough; age 35 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, weight 175 pounds, blue eyes, black hair and black whiskers. The family is composed of an old woman, named ELIZABETH HOOD, and her three daughters; she is a large fat woman, has red hair and red face, and was born in St. Louis County, Mo. The three daughters are 9, 11, and 14 years old; the oldest, SARAH, is kept by TOM BELL as his mistress.

WARREN FARNSWORTH—Escaped from jail at Nevada, during the time of the late fire. Age 30, weight 140 pounds, round shoulders, long black hair, heavy goatee, and dark blue eyes.

ENGLISH BOB—Formerly hostler at the Mountaineer House; weight 140 pounds, light hair, complexion the same, age 32 years.

NED CONNOR—Escaped convict; weight 150 pounds, dark brown hair, red whiskers all over his face; he is 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes and of Irish descent. He is shot on the inside of the little finger. This was done in the attack on the Camptonville stage, and is not well yet.

JIM SMITH—Is a German; he ran away several times from the State Prison, but finally served his time out; weight 175 pounds, is 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, gray eyes, and looks wild out of them. On the back of one of his hands is painted in Indian ink the initials of his name, with a star between; a crucifix is also on one of his arms.

MONTAGUE LYON served 12 months in the State Prison, is 5 feet high, age 25 years, cross-eyed, with auburn hair and light whiskers.

Interesting from the Gadsden Purchase.

ORGANIZATION OF A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT—DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—POPULATION OF THE NEW TERRITORY TO BE CALLED ARIZONA.

On the 29th August, says the *Star*, a large number of delegates from different parts of the Gadsden Purchase, assembled at Tucson, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to secure the organization of a territorial government.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended the circulation of a memorial, praying for a division of the Territory of New-Mexico, and a formation of a new government. The memorial above referred to is signed by over 260 names. It is proposed to call the new Territory Arizona. It recites the following reasons for the measure proposed.

2. They have neither magistrates, laws nor courts, under the Government of the United States.

3. They are isolated—cut off, among savage tribes with no legal organization—no vote, no representation, and without any of the privileges of citizenship.

4. That although nominally within the County of Dona Ana, in the Territory of New-Mexico, they have never had the benefit of laws or civil officers, nor have they any protection of life, liberty or property.

5. That the vast extent of territory within the limits of New-Mexico and the natural barries between the northern and southern portions of the same, do, and will forever cause adverse interests and prevent a harmonious administration of either a Territorial or State Government.

They therefore pray that Congress will take into consideration their grievances and extend to them the protection of a separate Territorial Government; also, take measures for the speedy settlement of land titles—for the survey of the public lands—for the protection of mining interests—for the establishing of post routes, and the subjugation of the hostile Indian tribes that infest their Territory. They further pray that the delegate elect from this Territory may be admitted to a seat in Congress with the privileges of delegate from other Territories.

The estimated population of the new Territory is about 10,000.

Important from Sonora.

REVOLUTION AGAINST GOV. GANDARA—COMPLETE ROUT OF THE GOVERNOR—FIFTY KILLED AND TWO HUNDRED WOUNDED.

From the Los Angeles Clamor Publico, Oct. 14.

According to information received from some of the 800 emigrants who fled from the civil dissensions of Sonora, and who are soon expected in this city, we gather the following:

The forces of Governor AGUILAR, commanded by PESQUEIRA, and SALAZAR, in several skirmishes, a complete victory over those of GANDARA, who, we are assured, has retired to Tucson, though left without hope or prestige, because all the influential inhabitants, who sustained him when in power, have now withdrawn their sympathy, on account of the political blunders he lately committed. Only "El-Yaqui," and part of "El Mayo," have remained faithful to him, and these do not count for anything in Sonora.

The fight was rather severe, particularly at Ures, the capital, where it lasted four days and nights, resulting in the death of fifty and more killed, and over two hundred wounded; while the buildings suffered much by the artillery from both sides. MATEO MARQUIN, Indian General of the Yaquis, and one of the few chiefs who remained with GANDARA, was taken prisoner and shot. GANDARA, seeing the bad turn his affairs took, confessed to one of his officers that, in case of defeat, he would go personally to the neighboring State of California, try to raise two, three or four thousand men, and return to Sonora; and that he would even compromise himself to partial concession of public lands, for the sake of raising the necessary funds; a resource which was very much disapproved by his satellites. However, he has now arrived at Tucson; and an emissary who, five days ago, arrived in this city, called WILLIAM JOHNSON, a native of Oposura, (and son of JOHN JOHNSON, an American, residing at Oposura,) has told us that he is bearer of dispatches from the civil and military authorities of Tucson, to be delivered at Fort Yuma, San Diego, and in this city; adding, that said dispatches refer to asking military assistance against the savages in said district.

If it is certain that Tucson asks for such assistance, in a moment when the chieftain and several eternal revolutionizers of Sonora had arrived there, and when actually the savages are less hostile, then it is to be supposed that some dark object is to be covered by this pretext; and if we consider the fillibustering tendencies which are ruling under the ministerial protection of PIERCE's warlike Cabinet, then we cannot help thinking that GANDARA has succeeded in seducing the military post of Tucson, and tries to prepare a new revengeful invasion of Sonora, probably by the fillibustering tendency of the above neighbors, which invasion might still reckon on a better result if the Democrats should triumph in the next Presidential election. Already, in this city, some North Americans have declared, the day before yesterday, that within three months an army would march from this State against Sonora. Information of these proceedings have gone to Mexico, where the national honor, far from fearing any new aggression, would only wish to have an opportunity for vindicating the pending outrages. Meanwhile, we remain on the lookout, and prepare for the defence of said country.

General YANEZ has arrived at Guaymas with 800 veterans, where he remained quietly, because the forces of PESQUEIRA and his auxiliaries wanted by themselves to finish the work they had begun. We consider that there is but one opinion now in Sonora, that this little tyrant and miser only wanted to convert said State into his patrimony.

San Francisco Markets.

SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW.

From the Bulletin, Nov. 5.

Upon the last occasion, when we summed up the fortnight's operations in this market, we were necessitated to remark the extreme dullness and apathy which had characterised business. We regret exceedingly that we are now obliged to record the fact that the last month of Autumn has passed over, and nothing like that brisk country trade which has marked former seasons has been experienced. The inquiry from the interior for goods during the last two weeks, it is true, has been, at intervals somewhat active, but it is doubtful if the aggregate of merchandise subtracted from stocks has been at all in excess of the current requirements of the country for consumption.

The jobbers' purchases of fresh supplies have kept up an even pace with their sales from day to day, and we are cognizant of hardly an instance where a house has supplied itself with a stock of an article for two or three months' trade ahead. A variety of causes (which still exist) have conspired to prompt the jobbers to pursue a very cautious course; most prominent, was the extreme backwardness in payments from their country customers, which made "last steamer day" the tightest that has been known for many months past, and as the dry weather continued to hold, there was every reason to apprehend that collections for the mail of November 5 would be even more unsatisfactory. Furthermore, there has been through the entire fortnight a large fleet of vessels due from home Atlantic ports, and naturally enough, neither jobbers nor speculators would buy largely when there was the possibility existing that any moment a dozen cargoes (with a large admixture of *unspecified merchandise*) might be thrown upon the market.

For three mails back favorable advices have reached us relative to shipments from eastern ports to California, and it is very probable that there would have been a material advance in prices within the past month had the means of the country traders permitted them to lay in their Winter supplies. As it has been, however, we are able to record no improvement in any leading articles, and the season drawing to a close at the same time that accounts once more reach us from New-York of increased shipment, altogether tend to give the future prospects of the market a despondent look.

It is to be hoped that parties abroad will, one of these days, realize that the business with this State has been constantly overdone. We do not believe that there have been more than two short periods of time since 1850, within which goods ventured to this market have paid a profit commensurate in all respects with the risks attendant upon shipments to such a great distance. During the greater portion of the past six years the exports of merchandise hither have been greatly in excess of the wants of the population, and the consequence has been that three-fourths of the parties here and abroad who have been interested in the trade have become, first or last, bankrupts. The evils of excessive shipments have been palpable to us through the whole of this year, in the presence of such enormous stocks of nearly every staple article, that where even a small profit has been realized for the shipper abroad, it has been solely owing to the decision of the consignee here in taking advantage of every transient gleam of improvement in the market.

If these remarks seem overcharged, in order to confirm their literal truth, we have but to refer to the actual condition of the market at this moment for nearly every leading article. There are some things, it is true, which are paying a meagre profit if offered in no larger quantities than required for consumption, but if a moiety of the existing stock of the most desirable staple article was offered at public sale, with liberal terms of payment, down at once would tumble the market ten or twenty * cent.

If the existing stocks of Coals, Candles, Coffee, Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Raw Spirits, Nails, Teas, Sugars, etc., were one-third or one-half less than what they actually are at this moment, prices would legitimately rule reasonably remunerative to all parties engaged in the trade. As matters are, however, the consignee must patiently await the slow march of consumption, and exert all the salesman's skill he is master of, in order to realize cost and charges for the more desirable of the goods which we have enumerated above.

During the last season there was received from Oregon considerable quantities of Smoked Meats of superior quality, and being fresher than that description of Provisions cured in the Atlantic States, they have commanded the preference in our market, even at higher prices. During the coming season we learn that much larger shipments may be expected from Oregon. We are assured, in fact, that the supplies of Pork, Bacon and Hams, which will reach us from that quarter, will be equal to meet half the consumption of the State, which, of those goods, it must be borne in mind, is of a very limited nature now, in comparison with former years.

The importations of the past fortnight from Atlantic ports have not been large of any article, except Butter, of this year's packing, which, although wanted more by the trade than any other article, yet met with meagre sale, compared with the amount of the receipts; and the prices to which sellers, upon arrival, had to submit, were far from being satisfactory.

The arrivals, since our last Review was written, have been the ships *Romance of the Seas*, *Kate Hooper*, and *Noreman*, from New-York; the *Fearless*, from Boston; the *Chalmers*, from London, and *Mandarin*, from Glasgow, with assorted cargoes; the *Cornelia*, from Mazatlan, with Corn and Silver; the *Ceres*, from Hong Kong, with China produce; the *Juan Guzman*, from Chili, with coals; the *Frances Palmer*, from Honolulu, with island produce; the *Queen of the Isles* and *Jeannette*, from Tahiti, with fruits.

Money Market.

We have to note the same abundance of money seeking investment as at the date of our last financial retrospect, and loans have been made at rates demonstrating that there is no increased demand. Money was stringent last steamer with the mercantile community, owing to the backward payments of the country dealers, and there can be no change for the better in this respect until the gold-bearing districts are plentifully supplied with water, which will enable the miners to get profitably at work, and put them in funds to pay off the scores against them on the traders' books, from whom they have got supplies during the dry season. The receipts of gold dust from the interior have increased somewhat latterly, but will not be large until a week or two of steady rains shall fill the mountain streams and gulches.

Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s messengers have brought down an average of $800,000 in Dust per week during the past two weeks, which is an increase upon the amount brought down by them during the preceding fortnight.

We have much satisfaction in announcing that the funds for the payment of the January coupons upon the State bonds will, in all probability, be transmitted to New-York by this steamer.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

At Oakland, Oct. 22, by Rev. James Pierpont, Charles Reed to Miss Cordelia Bagley, both of Auburn, New-York.

At Vallejo, Oct. 16, Mr. John S. Miller to Miss Esther C. Dean.

In San Francisco, at Calvary Church, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Joseph D. Alexander to Miss Caroline Van Wickle, all of San Francisco.

At McCartysville, Santa Clara County, Oct. 19, George McCauley to Miss Susan Ross.

On Jackson Creek, Oct. 16, Mr. Thos. H. Fielder to Miss Ellen L. Lytel.

At Sacramento, Oct. 21, James Anthony to Miss Mary J. Newgent, all of Sacramento.

In San Francisco, Oct. 26, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Halsey D. W. Adams to Miss Jane McHenry, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 27, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Isaac Tripp, Esq., of Mokelumne Hill, to Miss Irene A. Peaks, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 30, at the German Lutheran Church, by Rev. Mr. Mooshake, Mr. Christman Stallmun to Miss Matilda Marwedele, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 27, by Rev. F. S. Lacy, Mr. H. W. Harris to Miss Agnes Bell.

At Shasta, Oct. 20, Mr. Alexander A. Balley to Miss Louise Friz.

At Sacramento, Oct. 28, Mr. S. Eldred to Miss Sarah E. White.

In Placer County, Mr. F. McCarty to Miss Esther Ragsdale.

At Shasta, Oct. 24, Hon. Wm. Delngerfield to Miss Eliza J. Raymond.

In San Francisco, Oct. 23, at the Powell-street M. E. Church, by Rev. E. Thomas, Mr. Frederick Scholler to Miss Emily G. Chase, of Nantucket, Mass.

In San Francisco, Oct. 28, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Mr. R. C. Paden to Miss Mary Gillespie.

At Stockton, Oct. 19, Mr. Charles Flores to Miss Mary Ann Winemiller.

At Stockton, Oct. 25, Mr. Joseph Kahn to Miss Elisabeth Hofman.

At Sacramento, Oct. 27, Mr. George Williams to Miss Mary Donnovan, both of Grass Valley.

At the Ward House, in Shasta, Oct. 14, Mr. A. B. Mayo to Miss Dicy Dixon.

In Monterey County, Oct. 4, Mr. Wm. Symes to Mary Ann Rose.

At Sacramento, Oct. 19, Mr. Wm. H. Johnson to Miss Louisa Roberts, both of Auburn.

At Shasta, Oct. 10, Mr. Augustus Leschinsky to Miss Ida Miller.

In San Francisco, Oct. 22, by Rev. Dr. Thrall, at Trinity Church, Mr. T. Wallace to Miss A. Robertson.

At Rough and Ready, Oct. 22, Mr. E. M. Davidson to Miss Ellen Corbyn.

In San Francisco, Oct. 30, by Rev. Augustus Kellner, Mr. Charles Nelson to Miss Marian Olsson, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 29, by Rev. J. S. Moore, Mr. Henry F. Sampson, of San Francisco, to Miss Exley Sanno, of Guadaloupe.

In San Francisco, Nov. 1, at the residence of J. B. Du Pont, by Rev. E. Banister, James B. Quin, of Sacramento city, to Miss M. Abbie Atherton, of Cambridge, Mass.

At the residence of Mr. N. M. Jacobs, by Rev. Dr. J. Eckwood, Mr. E. Jackson, of Red Bluffs, Cal., to Miss Louisa Lindo, daughter of the late D. Stephen Lindo, of New-York.

In Lewis County, W. T., Oct. 9, Mr. A. F. Tullis to Miss C. Buchanan.

At Portland, O. T., Oct. 19, Mr. Charles Warren to Miss Mary Bird.

At Vancouver, W. T., Mr. Sumner Barker to Miss Lucinda McFadden.

At Wapato Lake, W. T., Oct. 12, Mr. Marcellus Lucas to Miss Ellen A. Ransom.

In Marion County, O. T., Oct. 16, Mr. Wm. Loughead to Miss Elizabeth A. Creel.

In San Francisco, Nov. 1, by Rev. E. F. Cutler, Mr. Samuel Lewis Stanley to Miss Georgiana Augusta Brown, recently of Augusta, Me.

At Astoria, O. T., Mr. Hiram Brown to Miss Esther A. Stevens.

In Washington County, O. T., Oct. 16, Mr. James H. Moore to Miss Polly G. Tidwell.

In Benton County, O. T., Rev. Philip Starr to Miss Ann Dimmick.

At Salem, O. T., Oct. 13, Mr. John Barker to Miss Almira Wright.

At the residence of Dr. James McBride, near Lafayette, O. T., Sept. 25, Francis Dillard Holman to Mary Catharine McBride.

DIED.

At Uniontown, on Humboldt Bay, Oct. 9, Julia, youngest child, and on the 11th, Wm. Henry, the only surviving child of Wm. H. and Mary E. Wolf.

In San Francisco, Oct. 24, Nathaniel T. Phillips, of Bristol, R. I., aged 36 years.

At Benicia, Oct. 17, Mary A., infant daughter of John Harding.

At sea, on board ship *Oregon*, June 24, Edw. Hickisson, of Philadelphia, aged about 25 years, buried on the west coast of Kamschatka.

In San Francisco, Oct. 25, Frank Pratt, infant son of Henry Y. and Marian S. Darnell, aged 1 month and 24 days.

In San Francisco, Oct. 27, Arthur Henry, son of Nicholas and Ellen D. Luning, aged 21 months and 14 days.

In San Francisco, Oct. 27, John Regan, a native of Athlone, Ireland, aged 30 years.

At Jacksonville, Oct. 16, George W., son of S. F. and D. Myer, aged 5 years and 4 months.

At Centreville, Oct. 22, son of Patrick Gabby, aged 2 years.

At Stockton, Oct. 18, Mrs. Rachel Love, a native of Germany, aged 36 years.

At Stockton, Oct. 22, Mrs. S. Cohn, a native of France.

At Sacramento, Oct. 27, Mr. Edgar K. Sheridan, of consumption, aged 26 years, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa.

In San Francisco, Oct. 18, by drowning, A. W. Randall, a native of Boston, Mass., aged 33 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 18, Wm. Walter, a native of France, aged 48 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 18, of dysentery, Mr. John Smith, a native of England, aged 45 years.

At White Oak, El Dorado County, Oct. 1, Mr. Anson G. Hathaway, formerly of Taunton, Mass., aged 56 years.

At his residence, in San Francisco, on Sunday morning, 19th ult., of disease of the heart, Henry Gunter, Esq., formerly of the city of London, Eng., aged 38 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 18, of water on the brain, Clara Agnes, only child of William H. and Sarah E. Dwyer, aged 2 years and 1 day.

In San Francisco, Oct. 28, Margaret Caverley, a native of San Francisco, aged 5 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 20, of croup, Amelia Kaufman, a native of Valparaiso, aged 1 year.

In San Francisco, Oct. 19, of enteritis, Anson Henry, only child of F. Henry and Bertha Drunert, aged 1 year and 1 day.

In San Francisco, Oct. 21, Robert Henry, a native of San Francisco, aged 3 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 21, Chas. H. Kern, a native of San Francisco, aged 4 years and 2 months.

In San Francisco, Oct. 21, Rosa Blood, a native of San Francisco, aged 4 months.

At the Mission of San Bernardino, H. B. Van Leuven, aged 35 years.

At Crescent City, Oct. 7, John Caldwell, aged 28 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 22, Mr. Timothy Sullivan, a native of Ireland, aged 31 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 22, Rev. William Gray, of New-York, aged 70 years, the father of Dr. H. M. Gray, of this city.

At Yuba City, Oct. 28, Hon. W. P. McCall, County Judge of Sutter County.

At the residence of Mr. Alexander Walker, on Mark West Creek, Oct. 20, Martin Neil, formerly of Milwaukee, Wis.

At Petaluma, Oct. 22, Martha, youngest daughter of Charles and Jane Blackburn, aged 1 year, 2 months and 19 days.

In San Francisco, Nov. 1, Adaline E., daughter of John and Hannah K. Hutton, aged 7 months.

At Waldo, Josephine Co., O. T., Oct. 19, Laura Minerva, daughter of Dr. D. S. Holton, aged 1 year, 8 months and 13 days.

In Marion County, O. T., Oct. 5, infant son of Mr. Joseph Cox, aged 3 months.

In the Forks of Santiam, O. T., on the 10th and 11th Oct., of flux, the two eldest children of Stephen M. Davidson. On the 11th and 13th, two and only children of Philip G. Carnical, of flux. Also, a little daughter of Peter Powell, of flux. All grand-children of Rev. Joab Powell.

In San Francisco, Nov. 4, of consumption, Mr. John G. Brady, a native of New-York, aged 35 years and 7 months.

News from Oregon and Washington Territories.

ASSASSINATION OF AN INDIAN—CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT LIGHT-HOUSE—THE SNAKE INDIANS—NEW MINES NEAR CRESCENT CITY—GOV. STEVENS.

We have two weeks later advices from Oregon Territory,—the steamer *Columbia* having arrived on the 31st ult., with dates to the 25th.

There had been no further Indian disturbances.

ELIJAH, a chief of the Rogue River tribe, and a warm friend of the whites, was killed a short time since by another Indian named Henry.

The Cape Disappointment Light-House was lighted for the first time the last week in October.

It is said that a band of Snake Indians, numbering some 200, have taken up a position a few miles from the Dalles; that they have a considerable number of American horses, which, by marks of the collars and harness, show that they have recently been worked. It is supposed that they have been taken from emigrants crossing the Plains by the southern route. These Indians are doubtless from the south, and have come up to tamper with those at and near the Dalles, who profess friendship towards the whites.

The Republicans have organized throughout Oregon Territory, and the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm prevail.

New and very rich mines have been discovered on Elk Creek, a stream which empties into the Klamath, about half a mile below Happy Camp. Men are rushing there from all points—numbers having even left the far-famed Scott's Bar. At the last accounts there were three hundred men at least, at work, and none of them making less than from $10 to $20 per day. The diggings are very extensive; in fact, the whole surrounding country, so far as it has been prospected, turns out to be rich. It is but three days travel from Crescent City to the mines.

From Washington Territory we learn that Gov. STEVENS had returned to Olympia, Puget Sound.

There are no further items of the least importance from this Territory.

Interesting from the Navigator's Islands.

THE LAST CRUISE—[illegible]—DESCRIPTION OF APIA—[illegible] OF THE NATIVES—[illegible].

Correspondence of the [illegible].

APIA, UPOLU, NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, [illegible], 1856.

We arrived here, all in good health, after a tedious voyage of seventy days, consumed partly by our stoppages at the Marquesas, Society and other islands,

[illegible] ... of an English brig, owned by [illegible] ... the bay in three fathoms water [illegible] ... hove down over [illegible] ... were bought up [illegible] ... All are expected very soon and having got here time enough to detain him.

[illegible] has instituted suits against him [illegible] ... Consul, to proceed against VAN CAMP [illegible] ... by the owners of the Sarah [illegible] ... Government of the United States. So far, the suit of one of the parties, Capt. MARTIN's, has been decided in his favor, and [illegible] ... VAN CAMP, followed by [illegible] ... the other suit, that of Mr. CONWAY, goes to Washington [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] ... I think there is a good chance for making money in a small way, that is, without the aid of much capital. I will write you from time to time, informing you what we are doing.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

THE WHALING [illegible] — [illegible] OF THE ROYAL FAMILY — [illegible] STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY — [illegible] THE AMERICAN CONSUL FOR LAHAINA — [illegible].

Our advices from Honolulu are to the 9th of October:

Several whalers had arrived at the different islands, bringing late intelligence of a portion of the whaling fleet in the Pacific. The reports are favorable.

Their Majesties the King and Queen arrived at Hilo on the 19th ult., and took up their residence at the house of Mr. PITMAN. On Monday, the 22d ult., the royal party were intending to leave for the [illegible], the greatest curiosity about Hilo.

The motion to annul the charter of the Hawaii Steam Navigation Company had been before the Chief Justice, but was not finally decided, as the agent of the Company claimed not having been formally notified.

Some twelve or fourteen arrests had been made by the Police, of persons supposed to be engaged in selling liquors without a license, but we learn that only one party was fined.

In the Supreme Court, the trial of a Chinaman charged with the murder of a native was commenced on Monday, and on Tuesday the Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The people were rejoicing over a lot of apples lately received from Oregon, they being esteemed a much greater luxury than the fruits of the Islands.

The arrival of the Fanny Major, with the United States mails, and the news from the Columbia, had given a livelier aspect to the town.

The Commercial Advertiser is gratified to learn that [illegible] has been appointed American Consul for the port of Lahaina.

[illegible] have taken the Hawaiian Theatre, and engaged a popular troupe, who arrived in the Fanny, from San Francisco. They opened to a good house with COLEMAN's play of "The Iron Chest," and the comedy of "Perfection." Both pieces were creditably performed. Mr. W. H. WILSON, Miss LOUISA GRAVES and Mr. C. KINGSLAND, (the two former being old favorites in Honolulu) were warmly received by the audience. They perform again this evening, the bill being "Therese" and "The Barrack Room." Besides the above, a circus company is expected soon from San Francisco, to remain during the Fall season.

The Hawaiian Theatre, on the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets, formerly owned by a joint stock company, was sold at auction for $3,000. A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., was the purchaser. The land alone is worth the above sum.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

The Diplomatic Rupture with England.

Opinions of the Isthmus Press on its Occupation by the United States.

Great Preparations in Costa Rica for Prosecuting the War.

News from the South Pacific and West Indies.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship Illinois, we receive interesting news from New-Granada.

In relation to the pending difficulty between Great Britain and New-Granada, the Aspinwall Courier of Nov. 1 says:

"The news from the interior, respecting the issue between the British Minister and the New-Granadian Government, upon the Mackintosh debt, has caused considerable excitement. There are now in our harbor two of H. B. M.'s ships-of-war awaiting orders from home, although the Admiral of the fleet in the West Indies is understood to have received instructions to enforce the demands of Minister GRIFFITH respecting the aforesaid matter."

In another part of the same paper we read:

"H. B. M.'s screw steamers Orion and Arrogant, the former of 91 guns, and the latter 56, arrived in our harbor a few days since, from Greytown, and will remain here, it is said, for several weeks. A party of their officers left for Panama this morning."

The latest returns from Bogota of the votes for Presidency of the Republic are as follows:

Sr. Mariano Ospina	98,598
Sr. M. Murillo Toro	79,997
Tomas C. de Mosquera	27,612

The Tiempo says that at a meeting of the British residents in Bogota, held on the 17th October, it was resolved, in view of the present state of New-Granadian finances, and as Congress would soon meet, to petition Lord CLARENDON not to carry out the blockade for the Mackintosh's claim. This expression of feeling gave great satisfaction to the people of Bogota.

Sr. RICARDO VEZGRAS, a young Granadian of some talent, was assassinated in the streets of Bogota on the morning of the 18th of October. The cause of this act was political.

We have no news from Bogota respecting the settlement of the tax affair, and the public mind of the Isthmus shows no signs of agitation upon the subject.

The Gaceta Oficial of Bogota, of the 19th ult., contains a note from Mr. GRIFFITH, H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, to Sr. PASTOR, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, notifying him that according to the terms of the Postal Convention of 24th, 1847, the present Convention will cease on the 17th of December, 1857, but that Her Majesty's Government is willing to make a new Convention on the basis of the old one, but modified in regard to the payment of a transit tax on the closed mail that crosses the Isthmus of Panama, and also as far as relates to the postage of newspapers from Great Britain. Sr. PASTOR replies that his Government is ready to make a new treaty with the proposed modifications.

The Panama Star and Herald says:

"Commodore MERVINE, we are pleased to notice, continues to send an escort from the ships-of-war in the harbor to protect the arrival and departure of passengers to and from California. The escort remains in the basin of the railroad wharf, ready to land in case of difficulty. So long as this precaution is adopted, we presume there will be little danger of any trouble, although it is more than probable, if the protection of these vessels were withdrawn, we would soon have a repetition of the shameful outrages hitherto perpetrated."

The Isthmus is reported to be quiet, and the health better than usual at this season, though the rains have been very heavy. Markets are now good, and the railroad is in good condition.

The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga left As[illegible]

[illegible] ... the question was quietly regretted.

INTERESTING FROM PANAMA.

THE DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE WITH GREAT BRITAIN — [illegible] OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AT BOGOTA — THE FRENCH CONSUL AND THE TONNAGE LAW — NEW-GRANADA AND THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY — POSTAL CONVENTION WITH ENGLAND — THE RAILROAD — TRANQUILLITY ON THE ISTHMUS — MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1856.

In my last I advised you that the British Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota had notified the New-Granadian Government of his withdrawal of further relations therewith, and of the intended blockade of the ports of New-Granada, unless the Mackintosh claims were immediately settled. Since that time the British fleet have commenced to arrive on the coast; the Arrogant, 47, and the Orion, 91 guns, both propellers, being now in Aspinwall, awaiting the arrival at this port of the British Admiral's ship Monarch, from San Francisco, and the screw sloop Pearl, from Central America. Nothing, that I have heard of, has been done beyond this towards blockading, and the impression is that neither the ports of Panama nor Aspinwall will be included therein.

A meeting of British residents in Bogota was held on the 17th of October, for the purpose of petitioning Lord CLARENDON not to carry out the blockade.

The French Consul here has followed the action of the United States, respecting the new tonnage law, and has refused to allow a French vessel here now to pay the tax. This, I believe, he has done with the advice of the French Admiral, so that the British Consul now stands alone in acceding to the imposition. The authorities, after a good deal of argument, and threats about arresting the agent of the vessel, and so on, appear to have let the matter drop. The American vessels are never troubled now about the tax, but all the British vessels pay it.

No further steps have been taken about the mail tax—it is now a dead letter, at least for the present. The British Government, which has hitherto been paying New-Granada, under contract, some $25,000 annually for the privilege of transporting its mails over this territory, has, through its Chargé at Bogota, notified the Secretary of State that on the expiration of the present Postal Convention, Her Britannic Majesty will enter into another Convention, based upon the old one, but which must be modified in regard to the payment of a transit tax on closed mails crossing the Isthmus of Panama. This would indicate that Great Britain is determined to oppose the future levying of a tax on mail matter.

Allow me through your columns to correct a most serious blunder which has crept into many of the American and British journals of late, respecting the Isthmus of Panama and the "Clayton-Bulwer Treaty," and at the same time to call your attention to the two articles on this subject taken from the Star and Herald, which I inclose you. Neither the Isthmus of Panama, nor any other portion of New-Granada, is included in Central America. The Republic is, and always has been, exclusively in South America, and therefore the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which refers to the joint protection, by Great Britain and the United States, of any ship-canal which may be constructed across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, in Central America, had no allusion to the route across the Isthmus of Panama, in South America.

It is true that the 8th Article of the Convention states, that the two Governments "agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulation to any other practicable communication, whether by canal or railway, across the Isthmus, which connects North and South America." This, you see, is merely agreeing to enter into a certain contract, which has not yet been even framed, and which, in all likelihood, never will come into effect.

The Panama Railroad has not been constructed under the joint protection of Great Britain and the United States, nor can the former claim any jurisdiction over it, any more than the directors of the railroad can call upon Great Britain for protection. The enterprise is purely a scheme of private American citizens, started and carried through without the intervention of the British Government in any way. This being the case, it appears most preposterous that the American and British press should even for a moment suppose that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in any way interferes with the United States occupying and protecting this route without the aid and consent of Great Britain.

The presence of the two American men-of-war in this harbor, and one in Aspinwall, appears to keep the motley population of the Isthmus in subordination to some extent, although we are constantly annoyed by petty pillages in our private dwellings, and nightly attacks in the streets.

The officers and crew of the St. Mary's appear in high glee at the idea of being so soon relieved across the Isthmus, after seven months stay here, and so prolonged a cruise from home.

Commodore MERVINE gave a very splendid entertainment on board the Independence, a few evenings ago, which was graced by the beauty of Panama. The ship was decorated in a very becoming style, and the company not only enjoyed "a feast of music and a flow of soul," but the inward man was also regaled with a feast of something more substantial, and a flow of a certain liquid fully as sparkling and exhilarating as the wit of the company.

An American whaling brig, the Sarah McFarlane, arrived recently in this port with some 600 barrels of whale oil, which has been transported across the railroad and will be shipped from Aspinwall to New-York.

This is the first lot of oil ever sent to the States by this route, and will undoubtedly lead to the establishment of this, as the channel through which the cargoes of the majority of our whalers in the Pacific will be transported home.

Since the commencement of this month we have had a succession of very heavy gales in the bay, by which several canoes were upset and some lives lost. Our wet season will be over in two weeks more, when we may look for several months of dry weather.

The railroad is in fine order, and continues busily employed.

The health of the Isthmus is as good as usual—indeed I know of no sickness here.

The California steamer Sonora, Capt. LAPIDGE, arrived at 11 o'clock this morning, bringing 407 passengers and $2,221,266 44 in treasure, as follows:

For New-York	$1,755,220 20
For New-Orleans	65,000 00
For England	386,146 24
For Panama	14,900 00—$2,221,266 44

The news of course you will receive from your San Francisco correspondent.

The inclosed South American, Costa Rican and other news, is clipped from the columns of the Star and Herald.

There is nothing important from Bogota relative to American interests, nor do we know here yet what steps Minister BOWLIN has taken in reference to the 15th April massacre. It is to be hoped the good folks at Washington are not going to let the matter sleep so as to allow the claims of John Bull to get ahead of them. They ought to keep their eyes open.

The latest returns from that place show the votes for President of the Republic as follows:

Mariano Ospina	98,598
M. Murillo Toro	79,997
Thos. C. Mosquera	27,612

HASTA LLUEGO.

A New-Granadian View of the Occupation of the Isthmus by the U. S.—Mr. Corwine's Report—Panama not connected with the Central American Question.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

The last West India mail brought us the intelligence that the United States papers, containing Mr. CORWINE's report on the Panama massacre had been received in England and given rise to some uneasiness, lest the measures proposed therein should tend to open again the lately arranged Central American Question. Although we do not see that any of the leading London daily journals allude to the subject or draw any such inference from Mr. CORWINE's report, some of the minor and provincial papers take the matter up and descant upon it in a manner that exhibits how ignorant they are upon the subject and how little they know of the geography of this portion of the globe.

The Isthmus of Panama is not in Central America, and therefore the Central American Question cannot be affected by any course the American Government may think proper to adopt to protect the lives of its citizens and their property in this quarter of the globe.

To prove this, it is only necessary to quote the following extract from a dispatch written by Lord PALMERSTON to Sir HENRY BULWER during the negotiations relative to the celebrated Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and published in a late parliamentary blue book:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 11, 1850.

I have received your dispatch of the 6th ultimo, and with reference to the question to which you call my attention, as to the meaning of the term "Central America," I have to observe that it will be sufficient for the purposes of the Convention to construe the term "Central America" as comprising those States which formed the Republic formerly known by that name, that is to say, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras; and it is not necessary that their boundaries should be specially defined.

It is a mistake to suppose that Great Britain has extended any protection to New-Granada or the Panama Railroad as an inter-oceanic route, as will be seen by the following clause of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty itself, which only states that the contracting powers agree to extend, &c.:

"VIII. The Governments of Great Britain and the United States having not only desired, in entering into this Convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulations to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the Isthmus which connects North and South America; and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this Article specified, it is always understood by Great Britain and the United States that the parties constructing or owning the same shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid Governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the same canals or railways, being open to the subjects and citizens of Great Britain and the United States on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the subjects and citizens of every other State which is willing to grant thereto such protection as Great Britain and the United States engage to afford."

As to the conclusions drawn by Mr. CORWINE in his report, which many journals have so prematurely put forward, that part which refers to the United States taking the protection of its citizens into its own hands, the qualifying portion is entirely overlooked, and we cannot do better than give it: "Unless New-Granada, after the proper representations shall have been made, and the necessary demands made upon her in pursuance of treaty stipulations, can satisfy us as to her ability and inclination to afford the proper protection, and make ample and speedy atonement for the wrongs inflicted upon our countrymen by the people and officials of Panama."

Let it be known abroad that up to the present time not a single person engaged in the 15th of April affair has been punished, and then let journalists who write from their comfortable firesides in England and the United States say what other recommendation Mr. CORWINE or any other unprejudiced man could offer, in view of the evidence he obtained, and the facts he recorded in his report.

It should also be remembered that Mr. CORWINE does not recommend the permanent occupation of the Isthmus, and we have reason to believe never contemplated anything of the kind.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Prosecution of the War by Costa Rica against Walker—Great Preparations—$75,000 Voted by the Costa Rican Government—The Peace Party—Reinforcements of Guatemalians and Salvadorians for the War.

We have received files of papers from San Jose, Costa Rica, to the 25th of October.

A decree of Sept. 24 grants the President $10,000 for the extraordinary expenses of the current year.

Another decree of Oct. 3 calls in all the bonds issued by the Minister of War, to be exchanged for national paper within forty-five days from date.

By decree of Oct. 24, the President admits the renunciation of the Vice-Presidentship, made by Don VICENTE AGUILAR, and will give orders for a new election.

President MORA offered to resign his office, but was called upon unanimously to continue in the discharge of his duties.

The Weekly Album up to the 17th ult. has come to hand.

The coffee crop is ripening and promises to be a large one.

The public health is good, and the fine weather had set in.

Congress has voted $75,000 for the campaign. It is to be levied on the usual system, "proportional assessment," and it is to bear an interest of 2 per cent. per month, payable annually.

The Album Seminal, speaking of the manner in which this sum could be most easily levied, says:

"We believe that twice the amount required could be raised by some such a scale as follows:

½ real per vara front for town lots.
¼ real per vara front for village and country-house fronts.
4 reals per manzana for coffee estates.
2 reals per manzana for arable land.
2 reals per manzana for grazing land.
1 real per manzana for monte lands.

If a people would not consent to this much, they may some day lose their all.

The news of the pillage of Granada by the Allies, which was received here by way of San Juan del Norte, had not reached San Jose.

The Costa Rican Government had purchased the American brig Dover, 167 tons, and intended to convert her into a vessel of war.

The Chilian Government, it is said, have offered assistance to Costa Rica, and Señors ESCALANTE and TOLEDO left in the Joseph Hewitt on a special mission to Peru and Chili.

On the 27th the Laguna arrived at Punta Arenas from La Union and Realejo, having on board a special messenger from Guatemala with dispatches for the Government. Eight hundred Salvadorians were embarking at Realejo on the 21st Oct., and eight vessels were waiting at La Union for 2,000 Guatemalian troops, under the command of CARRERA.

The Lima Packet had arrived at Punta Arenas with an assorted cargo.

Among the passengers by the Joseph Hewitt is the Baroness BULOW, on her return to Germany.

The West India mail steamer San Juan ought to bring us later news from WALKER.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR PROSECUTING THE WAR AGAINST WALKER.

From the Album Seminal, Aug. 17.

The die is cast, the voice of the nation has spoken, and Costa Rica is itself again. The internal commotion subsequent to the great national calamity of pestilence—to a period of scarce a year—and to a monetary crisis that almost paralyzed commerce, has subsided, and the calm deliberation of thinking men, warm-hearted patriots, and true Central Americans, has again declared against the cold-blooded invader of a peaceful and [illegible].

Finance has also occupied the public attention, and we believe there is no want of decision and unanimity on any one point, but the advisability of making it an offensive and defensive war. Even this question is resolved in the minds of all but that portion of our community who from their peaceful occupations and want of contact with the world may be supposed less capable judges of the probable results and consequences of the one or the other, in all their bearings.

Costa Rica, as well as the other States to the northward, may repel any such invasion two or three years successively, and confine Mr. WALKER and his confederates to the least desirable portion of Central American territory; but meanwhile time rolls on—the vagabond flood increases, and in a few months things are as bad as they were before. These countries are peculiarly situated—in twelve months they cannot repair the mischief. Every invasion successfully repelled may cost five hundred men and so much treasure, and all the while commerce and agriculture are at a stand still, till the country becomes exhausted and an easy prey. Such a policy would, of course, be suicidal, but exactly suit Mr. WALKER's views. What is life to him, or national honor? He can afford to put his fighting tools forward, and lose two or three battles like Santa Rosa or Rivas annually. Every such victory to Central Americans, unless followed up by the complete extirpation of the foe, is a loss, which is certain to result in ruin at last. We will now put the case in a pecuniary point of view. An invasion of even an outside province like Guanacasta by a thousand men would cost at least under the following items:

1,000 mules or horses appropriated by the invaders, at $40 per head	$40,000
10 head of cattle daily, at $20 per head, $200—per month	6,000
1,000 rations of other produce, at 3 reals per head, $375—per month	11,250
Forced contribution, or equivalent in the country's best blood, minimum, say	20,000
Other little trinkets, say	23,000
Total neat little sum of	$100,250

On the moderate supposition that each man would ride one animal to death in a month, it would come to the above sum monthly.

Now it would cost Costa Rica pretty nearly the same money and number of men to repel such invasions, as to invade Nicaragua itself and drive them out of it; and moreover, if the defensive operation succeeds annually they will remain just where they were before and are now—under the constant apprehension of the bitterest fate that can befall freemen.

It is therefore evident that when the effort is to be made, the more men, and the more money, and the more time employed about it the better, because, if undertaken at all (and the blood of their kindred demands it) it must be done once and effectively.

For similar reasons as above explained, we consider it advisable, at whatever internal loss and inconvenience, to put in movement the whole force of the nation at one time.

There is threefold probability of accomplishing the desired end with three thousand men, that there is with one. An expedition of one thousand may be repeated three times without entire success, whereas with three thousand it could be effected at once, and with less probable loss.

This is a question of all or nothing, for Costa Rica, as the mask of democracy on the part of the invaders is now insolently cast off, revealing, in all its horrors, the most worthless and senseless demagoguism, exercising the most revolting tyranny that has ever been permitted by the civilized world.

THE PEACE PARTY OF COSTA RICA.

From the Album Seminal, Aug. 17.

We blush to record on this sheet that, in the present emergency, there should exist a "peace party."

It appears, however, that the "peace party" are not agitating upon the broad and honest ground of theoretical convictions against war in general, but are advocating the sloppy doctrine, that Costa Rica, whose name has been mentioned with honor by the civilized world, should temporize with a common bandit, and that, unless in conjunction with the Allies, the war should not be prosecuted.

Let us put the case thus.—Nicaragua is invaded and despoiled, and the neighboring States are threatened with the same thing. The one says, it will not resist unless all resist. They are at such a distance as not to know what the other is doing, therefore for fear of taking an unjust share in their own preservation, they had better leave it alone.

This only reminds us of curs snarling in a circle, until they all agree to pitch into the most objectionable.

We also take the liberty of putting the question on the part of the Allies, (who are positively beleaguering Granada and reminding us of it,) whether it would not be more decorous and just in Costa Rica to raise these objections to single-handed combat, when within a similar distance of Granada. Costa Rica earned much honor, by the self-sacrificing rapidity with which she took the field in the first instance. We hope she will not suffer blemish when there is better reason to act, and as parenthesis let us ask what would have become of C. A. by this time, had Costa Rica never moved and given the first blow, and what again would have become of Costa Rica ere this, if the other States had mooted the same ignoble argument, and awaited the Costa Rican's second coming.

The success or failure of one or the other, is a chance matter of war, but individually they should all do their best, and they will find the result to be in concert, if they never see each other, till they storm Granada together.

[illegible]

[illegible] ... The steamer [illegible] ... Everything was quiet in the interior, at latest accounts—and WALKER had forces posted at San Carlos, Serapiqui and other points along the line of transit.

The Courier has also the following paragraph:

We observe that the accounts of Nicaraguan affairs, given by our exchanges in the United States, were received by our correspondence, are very much exaggerated, so much so that some of them appear to have been written in New-York.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Chili.

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE — REFUSAL OF THE BISHOP TO [illegible] — HARVEST — [illegible] OF EARTHQUAKES.

Our advices from Valparaiso, received by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship at Panama, are to the 18th of October.

El Mercurio, of that date, in its semi-monthly review, says:

"This fortnight has been scanty in events of any importance to foreign countries. The attention of both Government and the public is still preoccupied by the religious question we mentioned in former reviews.

The Vicar, in the absence of the Archbishop, emitted a decree against the prelates, MEYERS and SOLIS, for disobedience, laying upon them a terrible censure for their offence. The case was afterwards appealed to the Archbishop, who approved the Vicar's decree, and the canons then solicited the interference and protection of the Supreme Court, which decided that the Archbishop was unjust in not granting the appeal in its full effect. His Grace set at naught this decision, and requested the Government to interfere, and to declare the Supreme Court as having exceeded its power and encroached on his authority, to which the Government replied by stating that the Court had acted according to its constitutional attributes, and hoped that His Grace would bow to the Court's decision, but he continues obstinate, and the Court, sustained by the Government, will, if he does not retract, sentence him to such punishment as it may deem proper, to terminate the conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical powers.

Such, says the Mercurio, is the state of this noisy dispute, which can by no means prove satisfactory to those who reckoned too securely on the bigotry they have striven to instill into the people's minds in order to forward their pretensions through fear.

Government has determined to repeal the duties on the exportation of copper, should the fall in prices in England prove permanent and affect that important branch of industry. This duty produces at present about half a million of dollars.

The exertions in favor of public instruction are progressing most favorably.

The harvest promises to be abundant. Many shocks of earthquakes have been felt, confirming the observations already made that in October and November earthquakes are more frequent than at any other periods in Chile.

There was an eclipse of the moon on the 13th ult., visible in Chile.

Peru.

TROUBLE AT THE NORTH—MORE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

Dates from Callao are to the 26th of October.

General ECHENIQUE had reappeared with a small force in the north of this Republic. The National Guard were assembled in Lima, and Government does not feel itself secure yet.

The law declaring Iquique a port of entry had not been sanctioned yet; having met with some objections, it was returned for the Convention's reconsideration.

A revolutionary movement took place in Tacna on the 22d of September, and was overcome by Government. Col. [illegible] was killed in the affray, and Col. CROCARE wounded; both highly esteemed individuals.

Bolivia.

TRANQUILLITY RESTORED.

All was quiet in Bolivia. The difficulties of the Quina contract with Señors HUNER and CASO had been satisfactorily arranged.

Australia.

Our dates, via Callao, from Australia, are to the 20th August. The Marion had arrived out from England, bringing European advices to 10th June. The papers before us appear to contain nothing of interest.

The news from Sydney announces a rise in the price of Flour. According to the newspapers and letters, the price of Chile Flour was from £30 to £32 sterling, and promised to remain steady, and even rise higher, should no larger quantities be imported from the South Pacific or California.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City and Philadelphia.

GEN. CONCHA REAPPOINTED CAPTAIN-GENERAL — LOSS OF THE JULIA HOWARD — SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship Quaker City, Capt. SHUFELDT, from Mobile at noon on the 22d, and Havana at 9 A. M. the 25th inst., arrived here on Saturday morning, three days and 23 hours from the latter port.

The U. S. Mail steamship Philadelphia, J. McGOWAN commanding, left New-Orleans at 9:30 A. M. of the 20th inst.; anchored inside the Bar same evening; crossed the Bar at 7 A. M. of the 21st, and arrived at Havana on the 23d, and sailed for New-York at noon of the 24th, arriving here also on Saturday.

The Philadelphia landed 25 passengers at Havana, and brings 97 for this port. She also brings Company H, 2d Regiment Artillery, U. S. Army, under command of Capt. W. F. BARRY, and Lieut. BUTLER.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Empire City, Capt. GRIFFIN, arrived at Havana at noon of the 23d inst.

It was reported in Havana that Gen. CONCHA had been reappointed Captain-General for the next three years.

The American ship Julia Howard, PATTERSON, master, was lost on the Gingerbread Shoals, Bahama Banks, on the 6th inst. Loss of vessel and cargo total, having sunk in seven fathoms water. Officers, crew and passengers saved, with some of their baggage.

The British brig-of-war Atalanta, from Port Royal, bound to Vera Cruz, was in port. No American men-of-war.

Business brisk. Sugars firm at last advised rates. Exchange North, 9 to 9½ discount; New-Orleans, 7 to 7½ do.; London, 9½ to 9¾ premium.

Left at Havana steamship Empire City, GRIFFIN, from New-York for New-Orleans. The Granada arrived from Aspinwall on the 25th. Both steamers would leave for their respective destinations immediately.

The health of Havana good, and weather pleasant.

THE MEXICAN WAR-STEAMER DEMOCRATA—LOSS OF THE JULIA HOWARD—MARINE INTELLIGENCE—NEW LEASE OF OFFICE FOR THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856.

The only foreign vessel-of-war we have in port is the British brig Atalanta, Commander BOYNTON.

The fillibustero Democrata, Mexican steam-frigate, which seems to have tried to fly its allegiance, or from revolution, is still here, under abeyance, for orders from the President of the Republic of Mexico.

The ship Julia Howard, PATTERSON, Master, of Southport, Conn., bound from Boston to New-Orleans, was lost on the Gingerbread Shoals, Bahamas, on the 6th inst.—sunk in seven fathoms. The crew, officers, and passengers, are here, waiting passage to the United States. Loss total, the persons on board having only time to save part of their luggage, ship's papers, and nautical instruments.

The United States surveying-schooner Varina, DUKE, Commander, arrived here on the 22d, with the crew of the ship Julia Howard, three days from Nassau. The officers of that ship were brought to this port by the Loango, (American brig.) The British Royal West India Mail-steamer Splent leaves to-day, for Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Some of the distinguished passengers have been fêted by the Captain-General, and placed on board of the steamer in state style, with Government aids, officials, &c., in attendance. The steamship Granada is entering port, from Aspinwall. The Empire City, for New-Orleans, will leave in two hours, and the Quaker is under way.

The Captain-General CONCHA, it is said, will be retained in office.

Report has it, here, that England proposes war against New-Granada, and taking interest, by possession of the Isthmus.

Health good. No excitements.

News from the West Indies.

THE RUPTURE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND MEXICO — OPENING OF THE JAMAICA AND GRANADA LEGISLATURES — NEW MEMBERS — FINANCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL REPORTS — THE MINES — A RAILWAY ACCIDENT — A NEW PLAN OF THE HOME CABINET — THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA AND HIS PAY — THEATRICALS — CHINESE COOLIES GONE HOME.

We have files from Jamaica dated at Kingston on 12th of November.

The Kingston Dispatch of Nov. 5 says:

"We learn that the whole of the vessels on this [illegible] ... dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of [illegible] ... the Mexican Government. [illegible]

The Legislature was opened on the 11th inst. by the Governor. The Governor said in his speech: "The general condition of this fine island is not, I fear, more satisfactory than when I assumed the government of it. I am happy in believing, the present state of the markets for colonial produce, and the prospects for the coming crops are encouraging. I have reason to congratulate you on the general state of the public finances."

Hon. HENRY VAN [illegible], and Hon. ALEX. COCHRANE LOGAN, were severally sworn in as members of the Council.

The Jamaica Despatch, of the 10th inst., contains the following news summary:

"The health of the island still continues very unsatisfactory—fever prevailing to a considerable extent—and assuming, in the case of newly-arrived Europeans, the type of yellow fever.

The accounts from the mining districts still continue favorable. From Stamford Hill the accounts are encouraging. The cross cut in the 45 fm. has been driven to within 100 fms. above the bottom of the main shaft, with highly promising ground, composed of light [illegible] with oxide of iron, spots of yellow ore and [illegible] ... a good stream of water also proceeds from the end.

The accounts from the [illegible] Mines are also favorable.

An accident occurred with the train which left Spanish Town on the [illegible], in consequence of some injury to the engine near the Gregory Park station. No personal injuries resulted.

Several important measures will be introduced by the Executive Committee to the Legislature, during the approaching sessions, among which will be bills for educational and sanitary purposes, for granting a salary to the Governor of the island, and for regulating the Post Office Department. The important Duty bill expires on the 31st December next, and a new measure will be introduced.

The Despatch, of Nov. 1, observes: "We believe we can state confidently that the British Government have notified their intention of providing for the payment of the Governor of Jamaica, out of the imperial revenues. It is impossible to appreciate too highly, in a political sense, this determination of the Government, which sets at rest, at once and forever, all idea, if such was at any time entertained, of inaugurating cheap government out of local material."

ROBERT PATERSON, member of Assembly for St. David, had died.

In Trinidad, the Port of Spain Gazette, of the 22d of October, alluding to the retirement of Governor ELLIOTT from the office, says: "To-day his Excellency, Sir CHARLES ELLIOTT met the Legislative Council for the last time, to receive their farewell address, and relinquish an arduous and, we imagine, too often unpleasant sphere of duty."

In Barbadoes, the Governor-General was still at Grenada, where he was administering the government. Mr. SEYTON PARRY had arrived there with his assistants, creoles of Jamaica, and was shortly to amuse the inhabitants of Bridgetown. The Water Company's project was progressing favorably, more than half the shares having been taken up. The weather was not favorable to the planters, and it is said that few estates would make first-rate crops next year.

A Trinidad paper says:—The ship Emigrant Emperor left here on the 17th of October for Calcutta, having on board 156 men, 67 women, 15 boys, 12 girls, and 3 infants, making a total of 253 Coolies returning to their own country. As a proof of the success attending industry in this colony, we may observe that the Coolies above mentioned carried away with them the sum of $30,548 16. Of these a shopkeeper at Zeelugt had $1,250; a fisherman $1,000; Sirdar at Noemes $800; Sirdar at Leonora $600; Sirdar at Met-en-Meerzorg $600; Sirdar at Great Diamond $545; watchman at Port Morant $480; Sirdar at Albion $350; goldsmith at Leonora $416; laborer $[illegible]; Sirdar at Zeelugt $407; grass cutter $445, and a bread seller $350.

The Legislature of Granada had met according to proclamation, on the 14th October. The Governor in his opening speech, refers to the disallowance of the money bill of the previous session.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Indiana—OFFICIAL.

Counties.	1856 Fremont.	1856 Buchanan.	1856 Fillmore.	1852 Scott.	1852 Pierce.
Adams	413	847	69	369	673
Allen	1996	2811	145	1235	1964
Bartholom'w	1292	1844	192	1045	1512
Benton	315	317	8	110	138
Blackford	358	606	47	103	365
Boone	1399	1499	60	966	1161
Brown	146	681	51	102	583
Carroll	1364	1344	29	1075	1356
Cass	1504	1589	40	1176	1190
Clark	492	1950	1074	1186	1812
Clay	[illegible]	1105	266	474	742
Clinton	1261	1364	34	929	1250
Crawford	24	735	509	503	499
Daviess	95	1115	530	728	730
Dearborn	1578	2619	297	1474	2486
Decatur	1718	1680	61	1264	1384
DeKalb	1097	1247	75	961	790
Delaware	1736	992	32	1080	957
Dubois	81	1191	226	220	713
Elkhart	1971	1651	18	1069	1342
Fayette	1180	1009	40	1019	978
Floyd	392	1767	1268	1019	1610
Fountain	1606	1598	26	1023	1406
Franklin	1487	2259	41	1473	1969
Fulton	822	835	9	539	631
Gibson	305	1285	756	943	1127
Grant	1395	1065	99	599	836
Greene	879	1129	582	684	944
Hamilton	1748	1185	23	971	961
Hancock	962	1343	24	823	1003
Harrison	773	1681	628	1284	1378
Hendricks	1680	1378	74	1253	980
Henry	2741	1292	40	1359	1226
Howard	1057	686	33	580	595
Huntington	1232	1161	58	706	888
Jackson	290	1700	516	614	1188
Jasper	632	543	63	372	347
Jay	883	880	54	375	600
Jefferson	2814	1936	435	2016	2263
Jennings	1293	1150	172	908	1104
Johnson	1095	1608	153	896	1333
Knox	357	1513	596	1157	1008
Kosciusko	1602	1075	18	1045	988
Lagrange	1406	640	6	661	677
Lake	923	546	8	290	324
Laporte	2538	2223	45	1387	1468
Lawrence	480	1126	660	1054	1113
Madison	1309	1608	34	1004	1332
Marion	3696	2738	205	2138	2509
Marshall	937	1039	..	348	811
Martin	66	760	350	377	519
Miami	1390	1512	38	994	1196
Monroe	488	1191	392	622	1035
Montgomery	1810	2088	142	1559	1859
Morgan	1573	1528	68	1100	1181
Noble	1287	1198	48	606	807
Ohio	104	505	379	429	455
Orange	49	1207	606	747	1023
Owen	487	1289	586	901	1060
Parke	1494	1288	192	1312	1084
Perry	96	1066	633	684	659
Pike	80	772	574	538	688
Porter	847	614	10	444	597
Posey	306	1819	635	794	1433
Pulaski	341	557	27	210	333
Putnam	1345	1882	423	1712	1406
Randolph	2042	1253	59	900	993
Ripley	1425	1661	184	1119	1389
Rush	1644	1685	88	1507	1480
Scott	278	693	264	518	559
Shelby	1510	2075	142	1296	1627
Spencer	235	1260	808	685	710
Starke	112	155	7	66	123
Steuben	1215	558	19	487	548
St. Joseph	1812	1509	6	995	1069
Sullivan	287	1650	387	399	1203
Switzerland	228	1121	1040	1134	1147
Tippecanoe	2778	2307	43	1918	2446
Tipton	546	738	14	340	461
Union	763	710	19	584	696
Vanderburg	872	1880	840	945	1317
Vermillion	866	824	80	858	783
Vigo	1165	1808	888	1094	1155
Wabash	1785	1096	108	1145	959
Warren	1167	767	74	850	558
Warrick	107	1506	480	487	1037
Washington	234	1778	681	1098	1613
Wayne	3668	1958	100	2304	1874
Wells	736	961	16	415	710
White	708	747	42	516	536
Whitley	797	871	57	487	569
Total	94,376	118,672	22,386	80,901	95,340

Buchanan's plurality over Fremont	24,296
Buchanan over all	1,910
Pierce over Scott in 1852	14,439
Hale's vote in 1852	6,929

Canal Board.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The Canal Board having resolved to close the navigation of the Canals on the 10th of December, if not closed sooner by ice, our forwarders and boatmen will arrange their business accordingly. We believe that shipments were made from Buffalo the fore part of this week, but that they have ceased. The contracts of most, if not all, the towing companies have ceased; and it is announced that the regular lines have ceased to ship from Buffalo. Here, at present, the cessation of navigation by some "Lines," is noted by the appearance in our streets of scores of horses, drawn from off the towing path, some of which are sent into the country, to recruit for next year's labors on their old track, and others to the New-York market, where they are purchased by the Omnibus and Railroad Lines, to be worked to death in six months.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH MONTREAL.—We learn that the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Great Western Railway and the Telegraphic Company, have laid down, and will shortly have in operation, a telegraphic connection with the line which now terminates at Windsor, composed of a series of wires which will cross the river. The wire rope to cross the river is composed of three wires, inclosed in a covering of gutta percha—one for the use of the Michigan Central Railroad, one for the Great Western, and one for the Telegraph Company. The wire will be laid [illegible] the river at Hog Island, will be carried across the island on poles in the usual manner, and will then again be sunk in the river, and brought down to Windsor, on the other side.—Detroit Advertiser.

[illegible]

Last Thursday, the Thanksgiving Day in Boston, a [illegible] discourse was delivered by Rev. THEODORE PARKER on the "Progress of Democratic Institutions in America." The Traveller sketches the discourse. Mr. PARKER spoke for two hours.

The speaker's text was the 20th verse of the 8th chapter of Jeremiah:

"The harvest is past, the Summer is ended, and we are not saved."

Mr. PARKER commenced by an allusion to our national prosperity as a nation, but remarked that we are now in the most critical period of our national life. England, France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Sicily, Asia Minor, had fallen from liberation to despotism, and none of our Saxon origin, and none [illegible] ... safety. Though we had attained a great age as a republic, yet we were of a short-lived family. Holland, at one time as prosperous as ourselves, lived but [illegible] years, and ended her republican life in blood. There was the same danger that our free institutions would perish.

Our nation presented the spectacle of two distinct communities. The North, for the most part, settled in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, and was the best example of a Progressive Democracy. Its system of education and benevolence was extensive and admirable. It held that the strong should help the weak.

The South started with just the opposite principle, and her institutions were of a contrary character. Its State Governments were despotisms. It excluded workingmen from the high privilege of citizenship; forbids education and the right of property; counts a man a fraction; forbids him to vote, and disallows him to be a party to a contract. And the South was proud of all this. It pointed to its 4,000,000 of slaves and said, "Behold our property!" It pointed to the North and said, "Behold! free society is a failure." They look at home and say, "These are our jewels." Slavery was their Cornelia—the mother of such Gracchi as MASON, and BUTLER, and BROOKS. It was a part of their religion. The worst part of the creed of the Hebrews, in their darkest day, had been seized upon by the Southern oligarchy and adopted as its own. As the Mormons quoted Scripture to defend polygamy, and the Pope to uphold the Inquisition, so were the words of Jesus made to do service in arguments for Slavery. In a word, the South was progressively despotic.

The North and the South were yoked together by the Federal Government, but not mated, and unless they never would have till they walked together. If they persistently refused to do this, they must of course separate.

Since 1820, said Mr. PARKER, the South has been the master, and has made all the Presidents, and held the executive power of the nation. Within that time there has been but one President—ZACHARY TAYLOR—who had not been a faithful tool to the slave power. He was a slaveholder and his nomination was not in to be made or confirmed, but he disappointed the hopes of all, and his brief administration was the only green spot in the sad history of political aggression. The Supreme Court and its subordinates have been controlled by the slave power. For many successive years the Senate and House of Representatives had been under the same power.

The South controlled the literature of the country. Until within a few years, Boston booksellers trembled at the nod of a slaveholder. Still, in all this time, the North had been strong in men and money.

Mr. PARKER said he had preached to his present congregation eleven years, and asked them to glance at the history of Slavery aggression during that time, commencing with the annexation of Texas in 1845, and ending with the later outrages in Kansas, the miracle of all.

The Northern Church next received the attention of the speaker, who declared that it had always preached Slavery better than Democracy or Christianity.

Allusion was made to the candidates in the late Presidential election. The party of slavery in the North had two heads—BUCHANAN, the hard and naked head of slavery; and FILLMORE, a softer head, veiled and masked, but meaning the same. In the South it had but one head—the hard and naked head of despotism. The head of freedom in the North was FREMONT—a young, inexperienced man, the choice of nobody. As TAYLOR was selected for availability to the neglect of CLAY and WEBSTER, so was FREMONT selected over SEWARD and CHASE, the CLAY and WEBSTER of the Republican party. Mr. FREMONT, if elected by his party, was a young man, and could be defeated without disastrous consequences, not so if SEWARD or CHASE had led the ranks. Under these circumstances, defeat would have been ruin.

In the North the Freedom Party had but one head, but in the South there was a head of Freedom in disguise. The small terrified Freedom party of the South voted for FILLMORE, because they dare not vote for FREMONT, and would not vote for BUCHANAN.

The speaker next discussed the causes which operated to defeat the Freedom party, and attributed it partly to the dishonesty of some Republicans, and to the bad men who temporarily joined their ranks. Some of them, for the sake of success, had abandoned those principles which alone made their success of real value; and had the party triumphed it would not have come into power with clean hands. But, said the speaker, Slavery has triumphed. Despotism has made a clean gain of twenty in the House of Representatives. The newly elected President is likely to be more zealous in the cause of the South than even his predecessor; for while the latter came into office pledged against the agitation of the vexed question, in a political life of more than forty years, Mr. BUCHANAN has not spoken a word against this despotism. And, worst of all, he had resigned his very identity in the infamous Cincinnati Platform. There he lay a dead plank in the structure, only distinguished from the other planks by a label which read "Ostend manifesto"—we will purchase Cuba if we can, or will conquer it with the sword.

BUCHANAN, said the speaker, has not shown himself to be a man of tough will; and if he was a very Jackson, he could not now control the downward, desperate progress of the South. He could not if he would, and would not be if he could. We have nothing to hope of his policy, and nothing to expect but Slavery in Kansas and the other Territories; an influx of new Slave States; annexation of Mexico, to be divided into Slave States; the seizure of Cuba for a Slave State; the division of Texas for more Slave States; the revival of the African Slave-trade, and finally the restoration of Slavery in the Northern States.

How should we resist and thwart these purposes? There was a small majority in the new House of Representatives friendly to freedom. Could this fact insure us any degree of safety? Would it not be the policy of BUCHANAN to destroy that annoying preponderance by giving them offices which would allure them from the duties which they owed to their constituents and the country? Certainly it did look as if Slavery would go on and carry out all its measures.

Mr. PARKER then invoked the imagination of his auditors to the spectacle of a city Government in Boston, all the members of which accorded with the sentiment expressed by a member of the present Government, who said he was sorry BROOKS had not killed SUMNER outright; to court-houses always girt with chains; to freedom of the press destroyed, as in the State of Virginia; free discussion broken up, &c. &c. Allusion was then made to Holland and France. What France did in electing LOUIS NAPOLEON, America did in electing BUCHANAN. Who once dared to expect the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, or the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The worst men would once have scoffed and hissed at the very proposition, and said it was impossible. No one in France, but the despot and his allies, looked for the coup d'etat. America was imperilled in her earlier history, but was never before in such danger as she is to-day.

Still the speaker did not despair. He had great faith in the capability and reserved strength of the Anglo Saxon people, who in the great contests between the right and wrong in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, had always finally triumphed, and that against important odds.

Now came the questions; Shall the few rule the many, and the rich own the poor? Shall we have a despotism, or a democracy?

Mr. PARKER said he used to think we could end Slavery peaceably. He hoped they would pardon his weakness, scholar as he was, a student of history, philosopher as he would be, he thought so no longer. Kansas, he said, must be preserved to Freedom at all cost. To that end we must not only work as individuals but as States. Vermont had done her part, let Massachusetts give a million of dollars, but let her not put it into her Governor's hand. It could not be trusted there. Let there be no further compromise with Slavery, and let us agitate, agitate, agitate. Let Mr. BENTON come and tell us to keep our mouths shut, let him set the example. One great fool makes many fools. We have learned how to fight, let us practice what we have learned. Let us be ready to make as great sacrifices for Freedom as did our fathers, and let us stand by our State rights when the nation seeks to destroy them. By these measures we will wring the thunder from the sky, and leave it clear above us, earning the benedictions of the millions whose visionary feet are pattering behind us.

For two full hours Mr. PARKER held the earnest attention of his large audience, and at the close of his remarks subdued demonstrations of approbation came from all parts of the hall.

State Matters.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Application is to be again made to the Legislature this Winter for the formation of a new County, to embrace that and several of the adjoining towns in Otsego, Delaware and Chenango Counties, with the county seat at Unadilla.

GEORGE IRELAND, Jr., New-York, and EDWARD PIERSON, Buffalo, have been appointed Notaries Public, to fill vacancies. Also, JOHN A. [illegible], Cincinnati, Ohio, Commissioner of Deeds for this State.

HON. A. S. UPHAM is building a new flouring mill in Le Roy, which is to be 61 by 45 feet, five stories high, and will have four runs of stone. [illegible] car factory, and other enterprises have done much to make a thriving manufacturing village out of Le Roy.

Lewis County contributed for the relief of Kansas by Thanksgiving church collections. Lowville gave $80; Martinsburg [illegible] ... supply of clothes.

The [illegible] House at Niagara Falls [illegible] ... the Winter this week. For the past two Winters it has been kept open, but the experiment was not found profitable enough to warrant its repetition.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO be such. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

The Meeting of Congress.

Congress meets to-day, but we learn from Washington that the President's Message will not be sent in until to-morrow. We know of no special reason for this delay, as both Houses are fully organized and ready for business. There are rumors of a movement in the House to supersede Speaker BANKS, but they are absurd. The political importance of the position he holds has greatly diminished since the election, and it is not at all likely that either party regards the responsibility for the organization of the House as especially desirable.

We do not anticipate any considerable political excitement during the present session. The friends of Mr. BUCHANAN would undoubtedly be glad to have the Kansas question settled before he comes into power,—but it is not easy to see how that result can be attained. The new Kansas Legislature does not meet until January, and a Convention could scarcely be authorized, elected, held, and a State Constitution framed and presented for the action of Congress before the 4th of March. With the present House, moreover, it would not be easy to secure the admission of Kansas with a Pro-Slavery Constitution. We doubt whether such a constitution, especially if formed in haste and under the sanction of the present Legislature, could be forced through that body.

Mr. BUCHANAN, we are inclined to think, will therefore be compelled to face the responsibility of acting upon the Kansas question. If, indeed, he could prevail upon President PIERCE to remove Judge LECOMPTE, Marshal DONALDSON, and the other federal office-holders who have been so largely concerned in the difficulties of the Territory, and thus open the Courts of law to the people of Kansas, events might take such a turn before his advent as greatly to relieve him afterwards. We presume, however, that he will be left to meet the emergency alone. Gen. PIERCE is not sufficiently grateful to Mr. BUCHANAN for relieving him from further Presidential service, to be disposed to smooth his official path by any preliminary action of his own.

Private business,—changes in the Tariff,—schemes of private plunder,—will probably divide the attention of Congress with speculations concerning the Cabinet, and applications for place and power with the new Administration. There is a large amount of money in the Federal treasury,—and there are plenty of adventurous gentlemen who will think it a shame that it should remain to be wasted by their successors. One generation of plunderers goeth and another cometh:—and this is about all the variety which the operations of our Government afford us.

The News by the Illinois.

By the *Illinois*, which arrived on Saturday with the California mail of Nov. 5, we learn that the Golden State has given her electoral vote to JAMES BUCHANAN. Returns from all the counties were not, of course, received at the time of the steamer's departure from San Francisco, but sufficient was known to render it pretty certain that Mr. BUCHANAN had obtained a plurality of over six thousand votes. FILLMORE stands next in the race, and FREMONT lags far behind. The defeat of the Republicans in California is attributed to the imperfect organization of the party, and also to the same causes that insured its defeat in Pennsylvania and Indiana. If Mr. FILLMORE had not been a candidate, three-fourths of the vote he received would undoubtedly have been given to Col. FREMONT.

The election, we are happy to add, passed off fairly and peaceably. There were no riots at the polls, and no ballot-box stuffing. On the 3d of November, the State arms, then in the possession of the Vigilance Committee, were handed over to the State Custodian, and Governor JOHNSON immediately withdrew his proclamation of insurrection, which gave the city a technically legal election. In the city of San Francisco, the People's or Reform Ticket has been carried by a large majority. This issue was regarded as an event of even greater importance than the Presidential election, as its success would insure the prosecution of those measures of Reform inaugurated by the late Vigilance Committee, and would be a virtual indorsement of its acts. As an illustration of the reforms accomplished by the Vigilance Committee, the fact is noticed in the papers, that though over a thousand new voters were made previous to the 4th, and though every exertion was made by each party to turn out its entire strength, yet the vote of the city was several hundreds less than that of last year. It is announced positively that CHARLES P. SCOTT and J. C. MCKIBBEN, Democratic candidates, have been *elected to Congress*, but the complexion of the Legislature was not known. There will, in all probability, be a Democratic majority.

In the copious extracts which we publish elsewhere from our California files there will be found much interesting news. Gen. WOOL's letter to Gov. JOHNSON will attract attention. A [illegible] had taken place in Tuolumne County between several thousand Chinese—a [illegible] lost their lives in the [illegible] the Gadsden purchase, we learn from the Los Angeles *Star*, had met to take the necessary steps for the formation of a State Government. The Territory, which it is proposed to call Arizona, has now a population of about 10,000 souls. A terrible tragedy had occurred at Nevada. Some of TOM BELL's gang escaped from jail, and, being followed and overtaken, an encounter ensued, in which the Sheriff was shot dead and another of his party mortally wounded. A confession, made by one of this same gang, gives some curious revelations concerning crimes and criminals in California. Mr. HERBERT, Member of Congress, left San Francisco on the 5th for Washington. The *Bulletin* of that city makes a bitter attack on HERBERT, who replies in an address to the people of California. We give both the benefit of their statements. From the Mexican State of Sonora, we learn that a revolution had broken out there, and that the Governor had been forced to fly. Intelligence from Oregon and Washington Territories is not important. The *Illinois* has brought in treasure over $1,800,000.

We receive by this arrival a fortnight's later news from New-Granada, and portions of Central America. Nothing new has turned up in relation to the diplomatic rupture between Great Britain and New-Granada. Two English war vessels had arrived at Aspinwall and more were expected. It is not believed, however, that they will proceed to a blockade. The English residents at Bogota have met to petition Lord CLARENDON against such a measure. The Panama *Star and Herald* takes up Mr. CORWINE's report on the massacre, and recommends the adoption of his propositions for the protection of U. S. citizens on the transit. As New-Granada, the *Star and Herald* argues, is not in Central America, this matter cannot, as the English press apprehend, reopen the Central American question.

From Costa Rica we learn that great preparations were going on for the prosecution of an aggressive war against WALKER. Seventy-five thousand dollars had been voted to defray expenses, and large reinforcements of Salvadorians and Guatemalians were pouring in.

The *Illinois* also brings later intelligence from the Sandwich Islands, Navigators' Islands, the South American Republics and the West Indies. A full summary is given in this morning's paper; but we do not find in the news anything that merits special comment.

Funeral Rites and Wrongs.

It is a happy attribute of the Roman Catholic Church, that it can enact sumptuary laws, impossible to the civil legislature and to other religious organizations. Bishop BAYLEY, of the Newark Diocese in New-Jersey, has just exhibited this power in an order prohibiting undue displays at funerals. He forbids the use of more than a half-dozen carriages in the *cortege*, thus destroying one very serious source of outlay, that swells the undertaker's bill, and only accommodates the curious, idle and really indifferent throng, who haunt such occasions with the ardor and rapacity of so many ghouls. It is a sad thing to say of earthly friendships, but we suspect few die whose real lovers may not be compressed in the number of vehicles which the Catholic prelate licenses.

If a similar restriction could be made general, a crying evil of the day would meet with salutary abatement. We refer to the cost of burying the dead. The expense of living has not augmented more distressingly than the expense of dying. If it is difficult, under present high prices, to live in health, it is comparative ruin to be sick, and to pass into the hands of the undertaker is positive bankruptcy. There is no family in the great cities, we imagine, at whose doors the grim monster has recently knocked, but has been startled at the amount of the items for the very most economical of funeral ceremonies. Charges accumulate on charges; and what with the services of the sexton, the coffin-maker, the hearse, the carriages, the grave-digger, the cemetery, the marble-sculptor, the fabricators of mourning garments, and other ghastly circumstances grouped about the last end of all of us, the bill very seldom foots at less than a hundred or two dollars, and we have heard of instances where they have attained even to thousands. In such a state of things, nobody that is not comfortably off in this world's goods can afford to die. It is a luxury too costly for common people. Suicide is absolute extravagance. A new terror is added to death; and to the personal grief at the loss of friends, is appended, in spite of fine sentiment, a sordid pecuniary study of the ways and means of interment. A comparison of such expenses to-day with what they were twenty years ago proves that the progress of luxury in that kind equals that of all other conditions of life.

The remedy for this sumptuary excess must in general depend upon individual courage. It requires some courage to depart from the [illegible] fashion in matters of the sort, where [illegible] of our love, and liberality, and unaffected sorrow are easily founded on an omission to attend a lost friend to the grave with a display such as others in the same rank of life are accustomed to receive. There is a natural reluctance to quarrel with an undertaker's bill, though obviously exorbitant and disproportioned. There should, however, be no such false sentiment. At such periods of sorrow a spirit of not parsimonious economy, that seeks to brave all things becoming and decent, is much better placed than the ostentatious pride which leads to outlays we can ill support, in order to rival the similar ostentation of others. Like the Chinese, we are very apt to fling into the tomb of the dead the food and raiment needed for the living. One step towards reform lies, therefore, in the power of every person, who by setting an example of careful economy in funeral expenses, countenances his next door neighbor in like abstinence. Such an example was set by the late ROSWELL C. COLT, a wealthy, public-spirited and widely-respected citizen of Paterson, N. J., whose remains were consigned to the grave on Wednesday last. *The Newark Advertiser* informs us:

"He had directed, by an indorsement on the out side of his will, in his own hand-writing, that his funeral should take place early in the morning, and in the simplest and plainest manner. It took place at 8½ o'clock in the morning, and without any invitations, except to the immediate relatives. Nothing was known except the time it would take place. He further directed that nothing should be said by way of eulogy of his character or history, but simply advice given, as coming from him, to all present to secure an interest in Him, the Saviour of the world, and to prepare for the event of death and a future state.

"The attendance was very large; the number at the house, on the grounds, and in waiting to see the procession at the entrance of the place may be fairly estimated at 2,000. His body was placed in a hearse drawn by his own horses and driven by his own coachman. There were eight carriers, who were dressed in black, but no pall bearers; nor was there any other vehicle present but the hearse. The long solemn procession moving unostentatiously along in the stillness of the morning, without a word spoken, and 'free from the clatter of the horses hoofs,' or the roll of carriages, gave an impress to the scene that will long be remembered. No man was ever carried to his grave in a more appropriate manner. It would be well if others would profit by the example established by the directions of this distinguished man. The testimony given by the voluntary attendance of so large and so respectable a body of people composed of his immediate neighbors, could not be mistaken. The mills of the town were stopped, and many of the stores and places of business closed. The people loved and honored him, and many a sincere tear fell at his grave from the eyes of the poor and the humble."

Another step, and one that it reflects little credit upon our national character for beneficent enterprise not to have adopted long ago, lies in the formation of societies for the interment of the poor. Such institutions have been found to work to the best purpose in England and France. They might be introduced here with equal efficacy; and much of the means of life the poor are obliged to waste upon their dead saved to the necessitous survivors. Benevolence can ask no more useful channel than this. Anything to abate the mischief of funeral extravagance. A return to primitive incremation and urn-burial would almost be justified by the existing practice.

NICARAGUA—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—In another column will be found an interesting letter from Señor FERRER, the new Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, concerning the affairs of that country. It is written in reply to certain inquiries from Gen. CAZENEAU.

It is easy to see, however, that this letter is really designed by the Nicaraguan Minister as a reply to the powerful arraignment of Gen. WALKER's conduct, especially in the execution of SALAZAR, published in the TIMES a few days since under the signature "A Voice from Nicaragua." That letter was so evidently written by one entirely familiar with the whole secret history of Gen. WALKER's administration, and it denounced his conduct with so much emphasis of facts as well as of language, that it could scarcely fail to challenge the attention of the representative of Gen. WALKER in this country.

Señor FERRER's reply justifies the execution of SALAZAR on the ground that he had abandoned the cause of WALKER and taken up arms against him. It denies also the statement of WALKER's indebtedness to him for pecuniary aid. These are points concerning which but little evidence is accessible to the public. We presume that we shall hear further from our correspondent on this subject.

REOPENING OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Gov. ADAMS is not destined to receive the support of the Virginia Democracy after all, in his project of reopening the slave-trade. The Richmond *Enquirer*, which is the authoritative expounder of the opinions and purposes of the Democratic Party in that State, opposes and denounces it with a good deal of earnestness and warmth. It refutes the Governor's arguments in support of the necessity of such a step, and contends further that it is an impossibility. Even if the repeal of our own laws against it could be secured, the laws of the whole civilized world pronounce it piracy, and those laws at least are beyond our control. And to close the case, the *Enquirer* urges that the South cannot afford to excite the opposition and hostility which such a project cannot fail to bring upon her.

We are curious to see what the other slaveholding States will have to say about this matter. It has been broached by the Executive of one of the Southern States,—of the State which claims to lead Southern opinion. It is put forward by him boldly and upon grounds that concern the interests of the whole South. They cannot well avoid meeting it in some way or other. The most Southern of these States,—Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi,—may indorse the views of Gov. ADAMS. But the rest of the slaveholding States will be more likely, in our opinion, to follow the lead of Virginia, than that of South Carolina.

In fact the interests of the slave-*producing* States are against the proposed measure,—while it is only those States which are slave consumers that are supposed to be for it.

SPECKS OF POLITICAL WAR.—The Richmond *Enquirer* is making a very vigorous and desperate effort to reconcile itself to the anticipated administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. We have already noted its sudden change of tone upon the return of Gov. WISE from Wheatland, and it has ever since that time urged upon the Southern Democracy the duty of being moderate in its expectations.

The Pacific Railroad letter, however, which Mr. BUCHANAN sent to California just previous to the election, rather staggers the *Enquirer*. It is in such palpable and direct hostility to the strict construction doctrines of the Virginia school of politicians, that an explicit indorsement of it by them is almost impossible. The *Enquirer*, in a recent article from which we make extracts elsewhere, takes the ground that Mr. BUCHANAN was supported by the Southern Democracy in spite of his known support of the Pacific Railroad, and because this sacrifice of principle on their part was necessary to the defeat of the Republican candidate.

But it contends that on this subject the party is not required to follow him, and declares that, for its own part, while it will sustain his administration in its general course, upon this subject it will adhere to its original convictions and act in strict conformity to the "time-honored principles of the State-Rights, strict-construction Democracy of Virginia." Thus goes overboard *one* of the planks of the Cincinnati platform. There is little doubt that on this subject the Southern Democracy will have its own way. The vote of California was secured by the Railroad letter. The people of California will wait a long time before the road is built by the party which Mr. BUCHANAN professed to represent.

A CURIOUS AFFAIR.—The arrest of parties at Boston on suspicion, or rather confession, of being engaged in the Slave-trade, is a curious affair. It seems that a Spaniard named NEGRET was arrested at Salem, who said he was captain of a schooner from Wilmington, N. C., which had been wrecked off Cape Cod. He was bailed by another Spaniard named DE MENA, who afterwards surrendered him, confessed to having been concerned in the fitting out of the slaver, and charged NEGRET with having scuttled and sunk her, after robbing her of $10,000 which was on board for the purchase of slaves. NEGRET says the money is buried.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—It is stated that the forthcoming report of the Postmaster-General will show a deficiency of two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, or one hundred thousand more than last year. This has arisen partly from a great extension of the operations of the Department. But in view of the constant and increasing deficiency in this branch of the public service, the franking privilege ought to be abolished. Members of Congress need not be deprived of the facilities which it affords,—but these facilities should no longer be furnished at the expense of the Post-Office Department. Let them be paid for out of the general treasury. They are for purposes connected with the general government, and as such should be afforded. Let each member of Congress, instead of having the right to frank mail matter, receive a thousand dollars worth of stamps, each Session,—to be charged to the expenses of Congress. This would relieve the Department from expense, and the members from an arduous duty.

GOOD FOR GRANDMOTHER!—We clip the following good hit from the *Commercial*:

> The *Commercial Advertiser* is not half as stupid as it affects to be.—*Daily Times.*
>
> We regret that we cannot return the compliment with due regard to truth. In the spirit of strict justice to our distinguished cotemporary, however, we will say that the DAILY TIMES is a *great deal more* stupid than *it* affects to be.

We call that lively for the old lady. It tends to confirm our original opinion.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI's vigorous opera of "Ernani" will be played to-night with Signor CERESA in the principal *rôle*. He is the best *Ernani* we have had on the stage for some years.

On Wednesday VERDI's new opera, the "Traviata," will be produced for the first time in this country. The plot is the same as *La Dame aux Camilles*—a play which has been given here very successfully under the title of Camille.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.—Mr. THALBERG's ninth Concert takes place to-morrow night at Niblo's Saloon, on which occasion Mlle. D'ANGRI will make her third appearance before an American audience. In the morning Mr. THALBERG gives a private entertainment, to which all the pupils of the Public Schools have been invited.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—This Society gives a public rehearsal to-night at Dodworth's Saloon. Selections from the "Seasons," and MENDELSSOHN's "Hymn of Praise," will be given.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. JAMES ANDERSON and Miss AGNES ELSWORTHY have been very favorably received here, and nightly draw large houses. The new play of "Cloud and Sunshine," was played during the whole of last week, and will be given twice during the present. To-night Mr. ANDERSON appears in the play of "Ingomar," and will, without doubt, give a fine rendering of the character of the hero.

After a fortnight's leave of absence, Mr. LESTER, (who has been "starring" it at Charleston, and turning all the pretty women's heads,) will return to his duties here on Tuesday. He has met with great success in the South, and has gained not only health and strength, but filthy lucre.

LAURA KEENE's THEATRE.—Mr. WILKINS' Comedy of "Young New-York" is an unquestionable success, and now that it goes smoothly improves even the first favorable impression. It has drawn exceedingly large houses; so large that money has been turned from the door. This settles the question of its merit as a local piece, and should teach managers a wholesome lesson. On Saturday a desirable change was made in the cast of *Oracl*, Mr. STODDART being substituted for Mr. DICKINSON, who has had the kindness to retire from the company. The change was for the better in every respect.

To-night the new Comedy and the Farce of a "Curious Case."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The beautiful ballet of "La Esmeralda" will be played every night this week. It is one of the best and most interesting pieces ever produced here, and is admirably rendered by the RAVELS, Mme. MONPLAISIR and M. ESPINOZA. Young HENGLER still continues his wonderful performance on the tight-rope, and will to-night introduce an "infant wonder" in the same sphere of usefulness.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—That charming little actress, Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, takes her benefit here to-night, and has selected two exceedingly effective pieces for the occasion—"The Life of an Actress" and "Blue Belle." Mr. BURTON appears in the last named piece and the principal members of his fine company in both.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The highly successful play of "Wealth and Worth" will be repeated to-night; after which, "Raoul or the Magic Star."

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Miss MESTAYER takes her benefit here to-night, for which event the drama of "Charlotte Temple" and the comedy of "Don Cæsar de Bazan" have been prepared. In the afternoon two light and agreeable pieces "That Blessed Baby" and "Paddy the Piper." The latest curiosity added to the Museum is a Russian Giant, who is said to be the largest man in existence. He will excite the envy of the dwarf, the contempt of the skeleton, and the admiration of the public. The Manager, with great moderation, says that he is not so tall as Trinity Church, but hints that he is pretty nearly so.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—These lively minstrels give, during the week, their burlesques on "Maritana" and "Trovatore," playing each on alternate nights, together with a large collection of Negro music.

THALBERG'S MUSIC.

Messrs. FIRTH, POND & Co., No. 547 Broadway, have just issued in very superior style a uniform edition of Mr. THALBERG's piano-forte compositions. Nothing could be more timely. The audiences that go to hear the great player are necessarily interested in his music, and for study and consultation need a complete edition of all he has written. Messrs. FIRTH, POND & Co. are, we believe, the first in the field, but their edition gives no evidence of undue haste. The earlier numbers appear to be devoted to Mr. THALBERG's less difficult pieces. In those before us we find the "Introduction and Variations on Elisire d'Amore;" the Serenade from "Don Pasquale;" "Viola—a Melody;" "A Romance Variée," and "Graziosa—Song without words."

Personal.

A New-York family has made a donation of $20,000 to the Alexandria Theological Seminary, for the purpose of enabling the necessary improvement to be made in the collegiate building. An endowment is also in progress for a Training School for Clergymen in Pennsylvania.

Senator DOUGLAS dined on Thursday on board the steamer *Elm City* (which plies between this City and New-Haven) with a few friends, among whom were GEORGE [illegible], Esq., Capts. J. M. LEWIS, RICHARD PECK, and KING, Dr. MYERS, and Messrs. MERRITT and [illegible].

RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, who has been lying seriously ill with the scarlet fever at his house on Madison-avenue, has so far recovered as to be able to walk about his room, and will, doubtless, be out in a few days.

Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, brother of the original Mormon prophet, writes to the Erie *Dispatch*, declaring that his brother is not responsible for polygamy, as practiced in Utah, but that BRIGHAM YOUNG and his "administration" are.

J. C. LOVEJOY, of Cambridge, Mass., is to entertain the Boston Democracy (by invitation) with a course of four lectures on "JEFFERSON and his Times."

The Spiritualists in Utica have brought out a "Trance Medium—one Miss SPRAGUE"—who waxes eloquent when she is unconscious of knowing anything. She is delivering public lectures.

Col. BENTON has been visiting in Newburyport, as the guest of Hon. ALBERT CURRIER, Democratic candidate for Lieut.-Governor at the late election in Massachusetts.

JOHN MITCHEL had a public dinner tendered him at St. Louis a few days ago. Reporters were excluded. So the world is left in darkness.

EDWIN FORREST's early life forms the staple of certain newspaper articles just now current in Boston, where Mr. F. is playing.

PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, makes an easy acknowledgment of his patrons' favors, on the occasion of the twenty-seventh birthday of his paper.

Two of the brothers WASHBURN, (ISRAEL and C. C.,) M. C.'s elect from Maine and Wisconsin, were in Boston on Friday.

Hon. CHARLES W. UPHAM, of Essex County, is the "father" of the new State Senate of Massachusetts, being the senior member in point of service.

JOHN M. BOTTS, Dr. VINTON and Dr. BETHUNE are among the lecturers engaged for the new season by the Mercantile Library Association of Philadelphia.

Col. KOMPONAY has returned to Philadelphia from the Crimea, where he saw service.

Miss SARA STEVENS is giving dramatic readings in Buffalo.

ERASTUS BROOKS discoursed of "Cuba" at Cleveland last week.

Commander CHARLES H. DAVIS, formerly Superintendent of the United States *Nautical Almanac*, having been ordered upon active naval service, has received the compliment of a very respectful letter from the Scientific corps who aided him in the almanac calculations. He writes in reply:

"Something has already been done in theoretical astronomy of permanent value; but the present plans of improvement, justified by the last liberal appropriation of Congress, for the continuation of the work, will, if supported by future means, and happily carried out, give a wonderful impulse to the progress of Astronomy in America."

A Philadelphia gossiper for the *Post* writes:

"Your paper of the 26th inst. increased our curiosity to know who is the subject of HEALY's exquisite portrait, now on exhibition at our Academy of Fine Arts, to such an extent that inquiries were made of his friends in New-York, the answer to which is that the fair lady is Miss IDA THORN, the youngest daughter of Col. THORN, the millionaire, of New-York, who resided many years in Paris, and to whom Mr. HEALY is said to be indebted in a measure for the good fortune that has attended him; for although, to be sure, he could not without great talents have acquired the distinction he enjoys, yet even the possession of such gifts rarely elevates the possessor to the eminence which HEALY has attained at so early an age, without the encouragement and influence of wealthy friends.

So many questions were asked about the beautiful original, that her name was at length written in pencil upon a piece of paper, and appended to the picture."

The Arrest of Suspected Slave-Traders in Boston.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 28.

About the latter end of last week a burglary was committed in the City of Salem, which put the criminal officers on the *qui vive*, and especially for any strange and suspicious character that might be seen about. On Saturday morning information was received by the Salem authorities that a singular character—a foreigner—had been skulking around the boat-house, an unoccupied building in South Salem, and thither they proceeded, with the hope of securing the perpetrator of the burglary. The man was taken into custody, and said his name was GEORGE N. NEGRET, and that he had been captain of the schooner *Tate*, which had recently left Wilmington, South Carolina, but that he had been wrecked near Cape Cod, and had reached the shore at Salem after much hardship, in one of the schooner's boats. As no boat could be seen, and as none had been seen on the coast at that spot which could not be accounted for, the statement of NEGRET, in the latter particular, was doubted.

While on his way to Salem jail with the suspected individual, who said he was a Spaniard, the officers encountered a Mr. DE MENA, a Spanish merchant in this city, (as we are informed,) and his brother-in-law, who became interested in the prisoner; and finally, when NEGRET was delivered over to the United States officer, DE MENA paid down $5,000 bail for his future appearance, and he was released. While in Salem, however, NEGRET stated that when his schooner went down, he had taken care to remove $10,000 from on board, which was designed for trading purposes, and that it had been buried in the sand at Salem beach by himself, the mate and a sailor who had come ashore with him in the boat, and he even gave the description of the spot in which the treasure was to be found.

An investigation showed that the story was a falsehood, although NEGRET insisted that it was not, and that the money must have been removed by his companions. The information was sent to Boston, and another search for the money proved fruitless on the part of the officers. Sequently NEGRET was handed over to the U. S. Marshal, and brought to this city, where he was bailed by DE MENA, as described. This was on Tuesday last.

On Wednesday morning DE MENA came into the United States Court with NEGRET, and delivered him up, receiving his $5,000 bail, and then came the exposure of the affair, which, before had been involved in greater mystery. In the presence of DE MENA, *he denounced him as an accomplice in the slave-trade, and as joint participator in a scheme of robbery*, which, it is to be presumed, included the sacrifice of the pecuniary interests of certain parties now unknown.

NEGRET declared that the *Tate* had been fitted out at Wilmington, North Carolina, as a slaver, and that she had proceeded on her voyage, having $10,000 on board; but that arrangements had been made, in which DE MENA was implicated, by the man NEGRET, (with what truth we have no knowledge,) as a co-conspirator, to sink the ship, after having robbed her of the money intended for the purchase of slaves. On this accusation DE MENA was apprehended, and put under bonds of $10,000. The charges against him are—that he was engaged in the slave-trade, and that he was an accomplice in the act of plundering a vessel on the high seas. The examination of the parties to this strange history will take place on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

NEGRET says that he had the schooner scuttled when 150 miles off Cape Cod, and took to the boat and made for the shore as soon as she sunk. He adheres to the story concerning the buried treasure, and insists that DE MENA and his brother-in-law, who knew where it was hidden, have removed it. As we hinted, there may well be doubts concerning the truth of the story from first to last. Meantime, Mr. DE MENA has been bailed; and more than usual interest is felt in the question, whether there is a treasure buried at Pickering's Cove, South Salem, or not. If there is, anxious individuals, who are intent on its discovery, may have a chance to get rich all at once. If not, they will find themselves very much disappointed because of their labor in vain. The above are statements made to us by parties who are reliable.

Various rumors have been in circulation in regard to the affair, among them one that NEGRET was none other that the notorious DE COSTA, who was arrested in New-York a few days since, on the charge of fitting out the brig *Braman* for the Slave-trade, and escaped from the officer while on his way from the Court-House to the jail, but instruction has been had from New-York that the description of NEGRET forwarded from this city does not tally in any respect with that of DE COSTA.

Serious Accident on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

From the Olean Advertiser, Nov. 28.

A terrible accident happened yesterday morning to the Chicago Express, bound West, at the crossing half a mile East of Allegany Station, occasioned by the breaking of a rail. The train was going at a fearful rate of speed,—some of the passengers say 40 miles an hour, and nearly all of them say 35 miles—when the engine struck and broke the rail, dragging the baggage-car off the track, and the two passenger-cars in which were some 25 or 30 passengers—becoming uncoupled, went plunging into the earth, literally smashing them to pieces. The first passenger-car went over upon its side, thus loosening the forward wheels which came crashing through the floor of the car near its centre, stripping it of its furniture, and smashing everything before them. In this car were some ten or twelve passengers, and marvelous as it may seem, all escaped without serious injury. The second passenger-car was not so fortunate. In it were some 18 or 20 passengers, and the Conductor, MARK BALL. After uncoupling from the first passenger-car, the second went to the left, first striking the stone wall of the cattle-guard, then bounding forward to the sign-post at the road crossing, shivering it into a thousand splinters—then, still further forward and over on its side, where it lay when we reached the wreck. Both cars were literally gutted of their seats, and every pane of glass and nearly all the blinds, and in fact the whole wood-work of the cars was destroyed by the shock. The baggage-car was dragged some 60 rods over the ties by the engine, which kept the track, but whether it was injured we did not learn, as it had been taken to Dunkirk.

Looking at the wreck, it seems miraculous that half the passengers were not instantly killed. Only three persons were seriously hurt, and we are glad to be able to state that none were fatally injured. We visited the three spoken of above, yesterday afternoon and found them all comfortable and doing well. None of the passengers escaped injury, but three only were unable to proceed on their journey. Hon. R. CHAMBERLAIN took the train at this station at 6½ o'clock, and escaped from the wreck with very little injury, although his clothes were badly torn. The following is a list of the injured:

JAMES B. DANFORTH—arm broken, and back and breast injured. He is doing well. His residence is at the Bond-street House, New-York. He is stopping at the Devereux House.

EDWARD NEWKIRK, Middletown, N. Y.—Back injured, and strained considerably. He is doing well.

Rev. Mr. SEARL, Cuba, N. Y.—Left eye and head badly cut and bruised, and his jaw fractured. The doctors think he is not fatally injured. He was removed to the residence of Elder BRYANT, where he is receiving every attention.

MARK BALL, Conductor—Cut about the head and bruised about the shoulders and arms. He went East on the mail train to his residence at Hornellsville.

☞ The Hamburg ship *Sir Robert Peel*, lately ashore on the point of the Hook, was yesterday morning towed to the City, and now lies at pier No. 30 East River, with four feet water in hold. She will immediately commence to discharge her cargo.

☞ A meeting of gentlemen belonging to California was held on Saturday evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, to set on foot a movement to promote emigration to that State.

Destructive Conflagration in Philadelphia.

The *Bulletin* of Saturday says:

"About 11 o'clock last night smoke was discovered issuing from the third story of the large five-story building, occupied principally by Messrs. COURTNEY & WILLETTS, as a cottage-furniture warehouse and manufactory.

COURTNEY & WILLETTS [illegible] the whole of it with the exception of the basement and the second and third stories. They had a very large stock of furniture and materials on hand. A portion of the furniture was saved in a damaged condition. They estimate their loss at $15,000, $10,000 of which is covered by insurance. Their workmen lose all their tools.

The second floor was occupied by Mr. R. [illegible], map publisher. Loss is $[illegible], $[illegible] covered by insurance.

Mr. [illegible]'s loss is $[illegible].

The building was owned by Mr. [illegible]. Mr. [illegible]'s loss is about $15,000, of which $[illegible] is covered by insurance.

During the height of the conflagration, a very large portion of the southern wall fell outwards with a tremendous crash. The falling wall fell upon a small one-storied brick building adjoining the burning structure and crushed it to the ground. This small building was used as an office by the Philadelphia Gas Company. The loss of the Company on this small edifice is not important.

The following is a summary of the losses by the fire:

Hyman Gratz	[illegible]
Courtney & Willetts	[illegible]
R. L. Barnes	[illegible]
A. Brett	[illegible]
German Society	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Gas Company	[illegible]
Workmen, for tools, &c.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Of this amount $65,000 is covered by insurance."

Mr. ROBERT GRAFF, one of the editors of the *Atlas*, the German Republican paper in Milwaukee, was accidentally killed on the Lake Shore Railroad, on Wednesday evening last. "It appears that the engineer of the afternoon train from this city, when within a mile and a half of Milwaukee, it being very dark at the time, discovered by the light of the reflector on the locomotive an object on the track, some twenty or thirty rods in advance. Before he could check the train, or ascertain what the object was, he had passed it. After running into the depot the engineer, anxious to see what he had run over, backed down to the spot, and there discovered the dead body of Mr. GRAFF lying between the rails, and dreadfully mutilated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS, FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Our stock of Plushes, Cashmeres, Cassimeres and Overcoatings, comprises all that is most desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the style for which our house has so long been celebrated.
CHAS. HUGUE, who for the past seven years has cut our pantaloons, is still with us.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price [illegible].

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH HAS this day associated WALTER S. BRUSH, Jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Provision business on Commission, and on their own account, at No. 25 Front-st., in this City. New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

A MORAL FOR THE LADIES.
[illegible]
The lady had a day gown [illegible],
The [illegible], the total "sheen,"
And, fearing it would vex her lord,
In vain she wooed the balm of sleep.
A dream across her mind did creep,
And, like a girl of [illegible],
She ordered a [illegible]
Made in the noblest style by [illegible].
Next morning, when her spouse awoke,
The matchless garb was by his side;
A thousand tender things he spoke,
A thousand tender things he sighed.
[illegible]
[illegible]
"A trifle, darling—let it pass—
Drawn me for it when you will!"
A moral truth these lines unfold—
The female world should heed the warning—
[illegible]
And many an awkward day guide morning.
Where'er they want to "check a bride,"
To pay a bill more "sheen" than [illegible],
Let them surprise him with a [illegible],
Procured from those immortal [illegible].
SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

GREAT SALE OF CHINA, BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PARIAN AND PARISIAN FANCY GOODS, at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT having determined to effect an entire clearance of his present stock previous to removal to his new store, offers the principal portion at cost.
The goods have been selected in Europe with especial care, and comprise the following articles:
Plain and decorated French China dining services.
Plain and decorated French China dessert services.
Plain and decorated French China tea services.
French gilt bronze and marble clocks, from $[illegible] to $[illegible], and bronze statuettes, candelabras, &c.
Parian statuary, vases, pitchers, &c.
Silver-plated tea sets, urns, waiters, cake baskets, &c.
Elegant French China vases, from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per pair.
French, English and American chandeliers.
Plain, cut and Bohemian glass ware.
Plumbers' basins, and an immense variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
They will be arranged ready for sale on Monday, Dec. 1, with the price of every article marked in plain figures, and no deviation whatever can be made.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fire, or a burglar picking the lock.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.
WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods for less than any other house. We invite the attention of close buyers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE EXCITEMENT of elections having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra-rapid Sewing Machines. Loss of time while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedily be made up by the use of a Sewing Machine. We say to every mechanic, in whose trade a Sewing Machine can be employed, that a loss of $1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known; perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms.
BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements defy the interested eye. BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

JET ORNAMENTS.—COMPRISING BRACELETS, brooches, ear-rings, necklaces, chatelaines, belt-clasps, sleeve-buttons, studs, &c. Also jet and gold necklaces, bracelets, sets, &c.; jet and gold cross-pins and ear-rings, black fans, bags, purses, &c., at
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

RAILROAD IRON.
A CARGO OF 800 TONS, ERIE PATTERN, afloat, for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 39 Wall-st. [illegible]

CURTAIN MATERIALS
At great bargains, at the One-Price Carpet Store of YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

EVERY FAMILY THAT HAS GAS IN THEIR dwellings should have one of DEMOREST's Gas [illegible] Cook-Stoves, which furnishes the most efficient and perfect arrangement for using gas for culinary purposes now known. Prices, [illegible] and [illegible]. Sold by the hardware and house-furnishing stores.

JET BRACELETS ARE SOLD AT ROGERS' BAZAAR.—Jet Brooches are sold at Rogers' Bazaar.
Jet Ornaments are sold at Rogers' Bazaar.
Jet Goods of every variety are sold at Rogers' Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 449 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patrick's Patent Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 63 BROADWAY, will open this morning 500 pieces of Dress Silk, at 4s. per yard, the greatest bargain ever offered.
Also, 50 pieces all Wool Plaid, at 4s per yard.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Ware, [illegible]

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.

Water Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, Decanters, Fruit Dishes, &c., &c., in great variety.

PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,

Vases, [illegible], &c., &c., all of the best makers. Terra Cotta Ware, Glass Shades, French Fancy Articles,

CHRISTMAS TOYS AND GIFTS,

for sale at low prices. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine.

CHARLES AHRENFELDT, Importer, No. 50 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

Every Dwelling-House Should Have [illegible] Patent Weather Strip on its DOORS AND FRENCH WINDOWS. [illegible] ... Can be applied to any door or window in a few minutes, at a trifling cost. For sale at COLT & WHITTLESEY'S GAS FIXTURE SHOW-ROOM, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner 21st-st. [illegible]

Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce, that they have made the following arrangements for their FIRST COURSE OF LECTURES.

Opening Address at Dr. Chapin's Church, by Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives. TUESDAY, Nov. 25.—Subject—The Commercial Age.

AT THE LECTURE ROOM, CLINTON HALL.

MONDAY, Dec. 1.—DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq. (Ik Marvel)—Pictures of Venice—Earlier.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.—DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq. (Ik Marvel)—Pictures of Venice—Later.

MONDAY, Dec. 8.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.—[illegible]

THURSDAY, Dec. 11.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.—[illegible]

MONDAY, Dec. 15.—ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq.—The Characteristics of New-England Humor.

Course Tickets to members, $1; non-members, $2; single tickets, 25 cents. Can be obtained at the Library, at the [illegible] office, No. 16 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

FLOYD CLARKSON, WM. H. WICKHAM, ROWLAND H. TIMPSON, } Lec. Com.

Holiday Presents!—GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS!

Gold Watches, from $20 to $200. Silver Watches, from $6 to $75. Plated Watches, from $12 to $25.

ALSO:

Armlets, Bracelets, Brooches, Cuffs, Chains, Charms, Ear-rings, [illegible], Fob Seals, Finger Rings, Keys, Lockets, [illegible], Plated Spoons and Forks, Studs, Spectacles, Sleeve Buttons, Silver Ware, &c., &c., at retail, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor.)

[illegible] Kansas.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the proposed fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in the purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscriptions, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Trustees, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston.

JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, ROBERT B. STORER, } Trustees.

Gen. [illegible]'s Lecture.—Don FRANCISCO [illegible], of the Mexican Army, and recently arrived in this City from Mexico, will lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2. Subject: Mexico and its People. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at [illegible] Music Store, No. [illegible] Broadway; STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S, Museum Building; and at the bookstores generally; also at the Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute.

Gen. La Vega, Ex-President of Mexico, with Gen. [illegible], and other distinguished Mexicans, will be present.

Mercantile Library Association.—Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—The second lecture in the course before this Association will be delivered THIS EVENING, in the lecture room of Clinton Hall, at 8 o'clock, by DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq. (Ik. Marvel.) Subject: Pictures of Venice—Earlier. Single tickets 25 cents; can be had at the door.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present a box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For Rheumatism, Scrofula and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed.

S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

[illegible] will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, in Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2. Lecture to commence at [illegible] o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at the bookstores, and at the rooms of the Association.

[illegible], Chairman Lecture Committee.

Consecration.—The Church of St. John Baptist, [illegible], corner 35th-st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector, will be consecrated to the service of God, by Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The collection will be applied to the [illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. [illegible]—MRS. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. [illegible] ... French literature ... competent Professors ... two quarters. Young ladies who may desire to pursue these studies will be admitted at the moderate rate of $[illegible] per quarter. Application may be made to Mrs. L. personally, or by letter at the above address.

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$100 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the arrest of the thief who stole on the 28th inst. from the St. Nicholas Hotel, between the hours of 12 M. and 6 P. M., thirteen large-sized table spoons, marked "St. Nicholas Hotel," and made by Tiffany, Young & Ellis.

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LOST—A STONE MARTEN VICTORINE, ON Sunday evening, in returning from Dr. Cheever's Church, down 5th-av., through to No. 50 East 20th-st. Any information of the same will be thankfully received, and the finder suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON OR FRIDAY morning last, a FIFTY-DOLLAR BILL. A liberal reward will be given, by returning it to No. [illegible]

LOST—GOLD SPECTACLES, RED CASE, ON Thursday, 27th inst. Finder rewarded if he will return to H. N. BEERS, No. 5 Spruce-st.

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It will be illustrated with ten fine full-page engravings, by Coffin.

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III. SATURDAY, DEC. 13. CANTERBURY TALES. By HARRIET LEE. 2 vols. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1 75.

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IV. MONDAY, DEC. 15. THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND WEATHER-BOOK FOR 1857. About 240 pages, 24mo, cloth. Price, 25 cents.

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BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, are selling their Velvet and Cloth Cloaks at prices to astonish the most incredulous.

PRESENTS, CHEAP, ELEGANT AND USEFUL. A. T. STEWART & CO., will open on Monday, Dec. 1. RICH PRINTED CALICOS, in dress lengths, at $1 50 each. 800 pieces all Wool SAXONY PLAIDS, At 50 cents per yard. 500 pieces of Lupin's FRENCH MERINOES, At 6s. and 8s. per yard. 20 cases PRINTED MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, (All new patterns,) At 1s. 6d. per yard. EMBROIDERED COLLARS, with Ties, At 3s. and 6s. each. HEM-STITCHED EMBROIDERED POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, At 5s. and 8s. each. GOOD SILKS, At 6s. per yard, &c., &c., &c. &c. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ALL TO BE SOLD OFF. The Large and Rich Stock of DRY GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MERINOES, DE LAINES, PLAIDS, LINENS, MUSLINS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY, &c., &c. All of which will be offered at 20 to 50 per cent. Below cost. J. BECK & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

PURE IRISH LINENS, RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT. A new invoice of LINEN DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, DIAPER CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETING AND PILLOW CASING, &c., Must be sold immediately on account of the manufacturers at any sacrifice. C. G. HOOK, No. 708 Broadway.

THE CHEAPEST SILKS IN THE CITY. A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, Dec. 1, 500 pieces of RICH SILKS, (chiefly purchased at auction,) at $1 per yard, (formerly generally sold at $1 50.) Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BRUSSELS POINT LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, CAPES, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c., &c., At half the original cost, at J. BECK & CO.'s, No. 355 Broadway.

500 PAIRS WET BLANKETS $1 EACH. 4,500 yards handsome dress Silks, 5s. per yard. Black and Gray Beaver Cloth only 12s. Broché long Shawls $15, worth $30. Wide Paramattas and English Merinoes, 2s. Linen Napkins, 12s. per dozen. Brown and White Tablecloths, from 6s. to $4. OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand, cor. Forsyth-st.

CLOAKS. A SUPERB ASSORTMENT, ALL NEW, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, SUPERIOR IN STYLE. JAMES A. HEARN, No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS EVER OFFERED. J. BECK & CO., Having closed their store Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, are now selling off the large stock at half the price of cost, at No. 355 Broadway.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, In white and evening colors, in new and elegant designs, received by the Persia, will be opened on Tuesday, the 2d inst. Also, Silks by the yard, in the same colors. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Having closed our store Saturday afternoon, to mark down prices, will open on Monday Morning, Dec. 1, at 9½ o'clock, when the greatest bargains will be offered to purchasers. J. BECK & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

CHEAP CLOAKS. LADIES, CALL AT J. BECK & CO.'S, NO. 355 BROADWAY, AND SEE THE CHEAPEST CLOAKS EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.

LINENS. J. BECK & CO. Are now selling Linens and Blankets At 30 per cent. Below cost, at No. 355 Broadway.

RICH DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. Seasonable dress goods, of every description, will be offered this morning, at great bargains. C. G. HOOK, No. 708 Broadway.

HOSIERY AT 50 PER CENT BELOW COST. COTTON AND MERINO STOCKINGS, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-GARMENTS Will be offered on Monday morning, at J. BECK & CO'S., No. 355 Broadway.

SELLING OFF. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their Fall assortment of Dress Goods, at greatly reduced prices, on Monday, 1st inst., preparatory to their removal. No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, JUST RECEIVED PER PERSIA, Will be opened on Monday, Dec. 1. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

REAL IRISH POPLINS. In Rich Plaid and Plain colors, received by the Persia. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

J. BECK & CO., No. 355 Broadway, are now selling off their large stock of DRY GOODS, at half the cost price.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, At $25, $30 and $35, reduced from $50, $55 and $60. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Have still on hand a good assortment of Velvet Flounced Robes, which they have greatly reduced in price. No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

SILKS. Rich Dress Silks at reduced prices. Elegant Cord and Black Flounced Silk Robes, at $3. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.

RAW SILKS. One yard wide, first quality, at 4s. per yard. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MUSLIN BANDS. 5,000 Jaconet and Swiss Embroidered Bands will be offered on Monday morning, at greatly reduced prices. J. BECK & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS, SHAWLS, In great variety at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS. THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED. BROCHE SHAWLS, [illegible] SHAWLS, PLAID SHAWLS. Also, a large assortment of SCARFS. All to be sold off at J. BECK & CO.'S, No. 355 Broadway.

DRESS SILKS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will offer on Monday, the 1st inst.: 75 pieces of Plaid and Striped Silks, at 5s., reduced from 7s. 100 pieces of Plaid and Striped Silks, at 6s., reduced from 8s. 150 pieces of Plaid and Striped Silks, at 7s., reduced from 9s. No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!! EMBROIDERIES!!! CLOSING OUT. The whole of our rich stock of Embroideries at a reduction of 25 per cent. C. G. HOOK, No. 708 Broadway.

ALL WOOL SAXONY PLAIDS. First quality at 3s. per yard. First quality at 4s. 6d. per yard, best quality ever imported, and in new and superior designs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

1,200 DOZ. LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, at 5s. per pair, just received. The above lot of fine French Kid Gloves, in white, black and colors, being the entire balance of this season's importation. They are of a very superior quality and make. Also 300 dozen men's fine Kid Gloves, at 7s. per pair, every pair warranted real goat skin. Also a splendid line of French embroidered silk satin, kid and fleecy lined gauntlets, &c. JOHN CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!—DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Wholesale Skirt Manufacturers, No. 343 Broadway, New-York. The most extensive skirt manufactory in the country, employing 300 hands and using 150 sewing machines, making over 70 different styles of ladies and children's skirts of every grade, from the lowest priced corded to the finest hair cloth and crinoline.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.—THE ATTENTION of ladies is called to this new and beautiful invention. For gracefulness, flexibility, ease and comfort in wearing, it supersedes all others in use; together with crinoline-moreen, jute corded tusseline, &c., for sale at No. 705 Broadway.

500 BEAUTIFUL BREAKFAST SETS from 5s. to $3 a set. Also, a splendid line of hemmed embroidered linen cambric handkerchiefs from 75 cents each, just received. JOHN CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker.

DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Prints, Muslins, De laines, Table Cloths, Diapers, &c. Also, Burnt Muslins, Drillings, Kerseys, Plaids, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

RICH EMBROIDERED SWISS AND JACONET collars and sets of Paris and fancy manufacture will be opened this morning by JOHN CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker.

FURS.

HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., and No. 33 Maiden-lane, Has the best assortment of FINE FURS IN THE CITY, And he will challenge competition as to price and quality.

LADIES CAN SEE THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE MINK ARTICLES, AT HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., and No. 33 Maiden-lane.

LADIES' FANCY FURS! BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., NOS. 31 AND 33 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y., Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of LADIES' FANCY FURS. Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable,) styles EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

GENUINE FURS. IN ROYAL ERMINE, SABLE, and MINK, &c., &c., &c. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS. None to surpass them this season. Orders carefully executed. No. [illegible] Broadway.

MILLINERY.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN—OF NO. 90 BOWERY, who is retiring from the retail ribbon, millinery and ladies' dress-trimming business, has lately opened, temporarily, for the accommodation of the great throng of ladies who avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain their ornamental ribbons, feathers, flowers and dress trimmings for the approaching holidays, at such unheard-of low prices, in his newly-erected marble store, No. 94 Bowery. In the above both stores, the young ladies are vying with each other in competition, with their sacrifices of his goods. This opportunity will soon be lost, as the two stores must be closed prior to his departure for Europe to superintend the manufacture of his Spring and Summer stock for his new wholesale wareroom down town.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S TENTH EVENING CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, At Niblo's Saloon. MADAME D'ANGRI'S Third appearance in America. Signor MORELLI, CARL BERGMANN, and the Orchestra. Mr. THALBERG Will play, for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, Another of Beethoven's celebrated Compositions—THE GRAND CONCERTO IN E FLAT. And his Grand Fantasias on NORMA and LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. Madame D'ANGRI Will sing Arias from "Tancredi" and "Masnadieri," the Duet from the "Barbiere di Seviglia," and the Rondo from "L'Italiene in Algieri." The sale of Reserved Seats for Tuesday's Concert commences on Monday, at 9 A. M., at the two ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, MONDAY, Dec. 1. THALBERG'S and D'ANGRI'S Only joint Appearance.

NOTICE.—To prevent any misunderstanding, the public are respectfully informed that Mr. THALBERG will give Two Concerts on TUESDAY next, viz.: THE GRATUITOUS CONCERT, to the Pupils of the Public Schools, at the Garden, at 1 o'clock P. M., and THE TENTH REGULAR CONCERT, on the Evening of the same day, at Niblo's Saloon, for which seats can be had at the two Ticket Offices on Monday and Tuesday. On THURSDAY the ELEVENTH CONCERT, and positively the LAST but three prior to Mr. Thalberg's departure for Boston and other cities.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM. THALBERG AND D'ANGRI ON MONDAY, Dec. 1. The first and positively only joint appearance. S. THALBERG, Mme. D'ANGRI, Sig. MORELLI. S. THALBERG Will play "Don Giovanni," "Prayer of Moses," his "Tarantella," and "Lucrezia Borgia." Mme. D'ANGRI Will sing the same pieces she sang at her first appearance in New-York. Reserved Seats, $1 50 and $1—according to location—to be had at WM. W. ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at MAX BRAUN'S Music Store, No. 312 Fulton-st.; and in New-York at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. On Friday and Saturday, will be sold the $1 50 Reserved Seats only. On Monday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 Seats.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON ST. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock. Admission:—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 each; Private Boxes, $6 and $8. Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock. MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, will be presented, for the seventh time, the triumphantly successful comedy, in three acts, called YOUNG NEW-YORK, which has been IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL. Scene—Saratoga and New-York. Time—August and September, 1856.

Mr. Ten-per-cent	Mr. Burnett.
Mr. Adolphus Washington Ten-per-cent	Mr. G. Jordan.
Mr. Airy Froth	Mr. T. B. Johnston.
Mr. Nutgalls	Mr. C. Wheatleigh.
Mr. Needham Crawl	Mr. Dickinson.
Mrs. Ten-per-cent	Mrs. H. P. Grattan.
Mrs. Coralia Sewing	Miss Josephine Manners.
Miss Rose Ten-per-cent	Miss Laura Keene.

Grand selection by the Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. T. Baker. To conclude with, first time, A CURIOUS CASE. Supported by Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, Lingham, Stoddart, Ringgold, and Miss Ada Clifton.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FOURTEENTH-STREET. TENTH NIGHT of the LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1. LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON. ONLY REPRESENTATION Of Verdi's Great Opera, ERNANI. Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Madame AVOGARDO, Signori CERESA, TAFFANELLI, COLLETI, QUINTO, MULLER, In the principal rôles. MAX MARETZEK ..... Conductor. Admission...ONE DOLLAR | Second Circle...50 cents. Secured Seats 50 cents extra | Amphitheatre...25 cents. Seats may be secured at the Academy, or at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway. Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock. In active preparation Verdi's Opera, LA TRAVIATA, and Rossini's SEMIRAMIDE.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7½. Tickets [illegible] 50 cts. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1856. Double triumph of the two new pieces. THE WONDERFUL RAVELS. ESPINOSA, the greatest living comic dancer, and MME. MONPLAISIR, the charming danseuse, highly honored with a triple call to receive the unbounded approbation of crowded and delighted audiences. Another new feature in the first appearance of the INFANT WONDER, YOUNG AMERICA, (only 4 years old) on the tight rope. YOUNG HENGLER in his extraordinary evolutions. Great success of the Gorgeous Ballet of [illegible]. Esmeralda...Mme. Monplaisir | Pierre.........Espinosa. Quasimodo.........Jerome | Trulle.........[illegible]. Shouts of laughter at Jerome's new eccentricity, M. DU TOUPET. M. du Toupet......Espinosa | Le Forte.........[illegible]. TUESDAY—The Wonderful Ravels, Espinosa, Mme. Monplaisir, Jerome, Young Hengler, The Infant Wonder.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Triumphant success of MR. JAMES ANDERSON and MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY, who will appear on Monday, Dec. 1, in INGOMAR. Tuesday, Dec. 2, in CLOUD AND SUNSHINE, received nightly with unbounded applause. Wednesday, Dec. 3, in THE ELDER BROTHER. Thursday, Dec. 4, in INGOMAR. Friday, Dec. 5, in CLOUD AND SUNSHINE and Saturday in THE LADY OF LYONS and CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO, being for the benefit of MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY. Mr. Anderson and Miss Agnes Elsworthy will be sustained in these pieces by the full strength of this unrivaled company, presenting a combination of dramatic talent rarely to be seen, and the plays will be produced with that careful attention to perfection in properties and scenery for which this theatre is remarkable. Mr. Isherwood's last scene in CLOUD AND SUNSHINE has been pronounced a perfect scenic picture. Box Book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY, MONDAY, Benefit of Miss Agnes Robertson. Two of the most popular pieces ever played in New-York: THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS and BLUE BELLE. In each of which Miss A. Robertson will enact the principal characters. Mr. Burton will appear as Bob Barleycorn. The principal members of this extensive company will appear in the two pieces. Miss A. Robertson will execute several Songs and Dances. Box office open all day.

CHINESE ROOMS. No. 539 Broadway, late Buckley's. ONLY COMPLETE TROUPE IN THE WORLD. SIG. DONETTI'S Original Comic Troupe of ACTING MONKEYS, DOGS AND GOATS, LAUGHABLE PANTOMIMES, TIGHT AND SLACK ROPE, &c. And MAGICAL ILLUMINATED DISSOLVING [illegible], with wonderful Dog JOHN BULL. CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely; concluding at 9½. Admission 25 cents; orchestra seats, 50 cents; children half price.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will give its first public rehearsal of this season at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, when will be performed: THE AUTUMN—(from the Seasons).........[illegible]. Solos by Miss H. BEHREND, Messrs. JAS. A. JOHNSON and GEO. W. WOOSTER. THE INFLAMMATUS—(from the Stabat Mater).........[illegible]. Mrs. G. STUART LEACH and Semi-Chorus. THE HYMN OF PRAISE—(Lobgesang).........[illegible]. Solos by Mrs. G. S. LEACH, [illegible], and Mr. JAS. A. JOHNSON. Mr. H. C. TIMM will preside at the Piano. Conductor.........Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW. Doors open at 7; performance will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets Fifty Cents each.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway. DOUBLE OPERA WEEK. Grand revival of the two great burlesque Operas, TROVATORE AND MARITANA, with all the charming and popular music. MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 2 and 3, TROVATORE. On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, MARITANA, with all the popular Music. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 Cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. THE MESTAYER'S BENEFIT. MONDAY, Dec. 1.—THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, [illegible] THAT BLESSED BABY. After which, [illegible] PIPER. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, [illegible] FIT OF MISS MESTAYER, [illegible] CHARLOTTE TEMPLE [illegible] DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. [illegible] GIANT, [illegible] here. One of the great SNAKES [illegible] eight LIVE PIGS and three RABBITS. [illegible] Snake is expected daily to feed [illegible] Happy Family, Living Skeleton, Dwarf Lady, &c., are all to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 1 and 2, the new local Drama, WEALTH AND WORTH. To be followed by the Comic Pantomime, RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR. The whole to conclude with the Historical Drama of BRIAN BOROIHME.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light. BALL SEASON. The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $[illegible], including all the privileges of the house, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. [illegible] South-st.

FERD. RICHARDT'S GREAT NIAGARA gallery and collection of Scandinavian paintings, is daily open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

THE FIRST HARP SOIRÉE OF MR. APTOMMAS will take place TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 2, assisted by distinguished artists. Programme at the music-stores.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENT THAT PAYS—THE PLEASURE derived from practicing WOOD'S system of Landscape Painting. He teaches at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 15th-st. See specimens.

YOUNG LADIES OF WEALTH, SEE THE local drama of WEALTH AND WORTH now playing at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE before you marry. Know thyself and know how to choose.

VAN OECKLEN'S AUTOMATON CLARIONET PLAYER.—On exhibition at Chinese Building, from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN. New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—NEW CLASSES ON MONDAY AND SATURDAY.—In consequence of the great number of pupils entering, and to attend properly to all who may apply, arrangements have been made to form classes for children on Mondays, at 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. Commencing on SATURDAY, Nov. 29. Early application is earnestly requested.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes are now open at Nos. [illegible] 6th-av., New-York, Tuesdays and Saturdays; at Gothic Hall, Adams-st., Brooklyn, Mondays and Thursdays; and at Union Hall, Court-st., corner of Sackett, South Brooklyn, Wednesdays and Fridays.

BALLS.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN GENERAL Committee will celebrate the triumph of Republican principles in the Free States, by a GRAND BALL AND FESTIVAL, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1856. The Committee have invited the most distinguished men in the Republican party to meet them on the occasion, and the invitations have been almost unanimously accepted. The arrangements for securing to the guests and all present, the highest gratification, have been entrusted to gentlemen of experience and taste, and it is believed that in every particular, the Festival will prove a worthy commemoration of the glorious struggles and successes of the late Republican campaign. The Committee announce the following arrangements for the evening: The doors will open at 7½ o'clock. The music, consisting of two full bands, of one hundred instruments, under the direction of A. DODWORTH, Esq., will commence at 8½ o'clock. The members of the Committee, assisted by Republicans invited from the neighboring cities, will act as marshals, and will be known by their badges worn on the left breast. The private boxes will be reserved exclusively for invited guests. The supper rooms will be under the charge of [illegible]. The hat and cloak room will be under the charge of [illegible]. Tickets may be obtained of the Committee, price [illegible] each, admitting a gentleman and lady.

F. W. FISHER, [illegible]
F. G. YOUNG, [illegible]
J. A. FOSTER, [illegible]

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being offered and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, [illegible] ... MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

[illegible] anniversary of the Polish Democratic Society, of [illegible], was held [illegible] evening, at No. [illegible], for the purpose of commemorating the revolution of 1830. [illegible] The [illegible] was, [illegible] there was no dearth of speeches, however—the [illegible] character of which, from the small number of [illegible], but an air of earnestness to the af[fair], [illegible] would have been wanting in a more imposing display. Indeed, the [illegible] of the [illegible], the gravely deliberative look it wore, and all the circumstances of time and place, were striking [illegible].

The exercises commenced by Dr. L. [illegible], who addressed his compatriots in Polish.

He was followed by Mr. [illegible] Allen, one of the [illegible], who spoke in English. Mr. Allen said he believed the aggressions of Russia would never cease until we saw the freedom of Poland re-established. France and England, he thought, would yet de[mand] it; and, if they did, her independence would be [restored]. A great deal had been said of the clemency of Alexander II., in allowing certain Polish exiles to return to their homes, and many, believing they were [sincere], had accepted the offer, and returned. They soon found out their mistake, however, and would be glad to get back here, but they could not. In fact, this [freedom] to return of the exile could be compar[ed] to nothing but the liberty of return accorded to the slave of the South who had run away. [Ap[plause]]. Here, it was true, they were in exile, but they were happier here than they would be in their own country as slaves. Here they enjoyed the privi[lege] of free speech and freedom of thought; they could [illegible], and possessed the sympathy of American freemen, and they would never return to their native land, except they could bring with them the banner of liberty. Thus, he knew, would yet show that they were a nation, and they would show, in their intercourse with other nations, how well they deserved the freedom of their native land. [Ap[plause].]

M. A. Rakowski addressed the meeting in French. He said, in substance: Citizens, We are met for the twenty [illegible] time in order to celebrate the anniver[sary] of the glorious day of the 29th November, 1830. It is necessary for me to recall to your minds, citi[zens], that that day, ever memorable for Poland, was [also] a day of rejoicing for France, Italy, Hungary, [and] for all the peoples who groan to-day in [slavery]. The democrats of the entire world applauded our victories, and when, after eleven months of des[perate] struggle, Poland, more bloody than before, [sank] back into her tomb, her cries of agony were re[echoed] from the hearts of all the nations. Then, each of [illegible] promptly pressed forward to allay our grief, by pointing out to us in the dark horizon the [illegible] of the star of hope which shone above our dear Poland. At once the orphan, Poland, dried [her tears], and recognized that she had not lost all, [illegible] you brothers prepared to aid her in the approaching conflict of liberty against tyranny. That hour [illegible] so deeply longed for—the hour of the [illegible]—the hour of vengeance—is not [illegible] will. The war in the East [illegible] [illegible] nopes, but the [illegible] would [illegible] of the peoples, and thence they [illegible] peace among themselves, but [illegible] of brief duration. Hardly have they [illegible] to bury their dead, to replenish their coffers, when already we see the cards reshuffled. Napoleon [illegible] an ally in the enemy whom he has just fought [illegible] to settle an old account, an [illegible] hate for England. Let us [illegible] for thence will come the [illegible] of the peoples. [illegible] Judge, citizens, whether my fears [illegible] founded. See how weak in numbers we are [illegible] 29th of November when a handful of Poles, without the aid of any other nation, [illegible] to the very brink of [ruin]. [illegible] for the liberty of all, for all hu[manity] [illegible] What has become of our friends of other times? Where are the heroes of [illegible], the heroes of February, the de[fenders] of Rome, of Hungary, of [illegible]? Are they all dead? No, citizens! [illegible] covers their [illegible] with the green laurel. [illegible] which formerly bounded at [illegible] of liberty now aspire to noth[ing] [illegible]. They say they have done their duty, and that it belongs to future genera[tions] to complete the work which they have [illegible]. [illegible] persecuted, mutilated, and [illegible] your task is not yet fulfilled. You are children of old Europe, and Liberty ranks you among her soldiers. It is your duty, then, to keep a watchful eye on the political interests of your respective countries, and upon the well-being of European nations in general. Shame on the careless[ness] [illegible] of him who deserts the flag of his brothers, to attend alone to his selfish interests! Not alone with the musket, behind the barricades, or on the field of battle, can Liberty be served. We can aid her as well in strengthening the [ranks] of the Democracy, in deliberating upon its in[terests], in uniting to promote that noble cause, in en[lightening] those who have not yet been initiated, and above all in watching always and continually, in or[der] that when Liberty shall unfurl her universal flag, she may not be able to accuse us of either indifference or treachery. The spirit of revolution hovers over Europe; the Democrats are alive; the conspiracy grows in every point of the Old World—the proscribed in America are alone asleep. After having lost their energy, their courage, and love of union, may these few words strike the hearts of the supine and dis[heartened] brothers, so that henceforth to our rallying shout of "*Vive la Liberté!*" they may respond with the sympathetic cry of "*Vive la République, Universelle, Democratique et Sociale!*" [Loud applause.]

M. K. Saniewski, an aged Pole, well-known among his countrymen as a writer of considerable ability and an accomplished scholar, was then called on by the President for a speech. He addressed the meeting from his seat in Polish, and dwelt mainly on the subject of panslavism.

The next speaker was M. Wojciechowski, who was followed by Dr. Reibler, a Saxon. After these came several other gentlemen, by whom the meeting was prolonged till about 10 o'clock.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 22d day of November to the 29th day of November, 1856: Men, 66; women, 56; boys, 142; girls, 128. Total, 410. Adults, 140; children, 270; males, 206; females, 204; colored persons, 14.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Croup	11	Inflam. of lungs	32
Albuminaria, & Bright's Dis. of Kidneys	[illegible]	Cyanosis	1	Inflam. of stom'h	1
		Debility, adult	1	Inflam. of throat	3
Apoplexy	5	Debility inf'tile	7	Intemperance	2
Asthma	1	Delirium Tre's	2	Liver, disease of	1
Bleeding from bowels	1	Diarrhoea	3	Lues Venerea	3
		Dropsy	3	Lungs, disease of	1
Bleeding from lungs	1	Dropsy in head	11	Malformation of heart	1
Bleeding from navel	1	Drowned	1	Marasmus, inf'ile	28
Bleeding from womb	1	Dysentery	2	Measles	5
Bowels, dis. of	1	Epilepsy	1	Old Age	4
Bronchitis	3	Erysipelas	1	Palsy	5
Burn'd or Scal'd	4	Fever, congest'e	1	Polypus	1
Cancer	2	Fever, intermit.	1	Premature birth	7
Carbuncle	1	Fever, puerperal	2	Purulent Absorb.	1
Casualties	3	Fever, remittent	3	Rheumatism	2
Cholera Inf'm	1	Fever, scarlet	37	Scrofula	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Fever, typhoid	1	Small-pox	3
Cong'n of brain	6	Fever, typhus	3	Sprue	3
Cong'n of lungs	1	Fracture, neck	1	Stillborn	33
Consumption	36	Fungus, blood'ng	1	Strict. of bowels	1
Convul'ns, adult	1	Heart, disease of	4	Suffocation, accidental	3
Convul'ns, inf'ile	26	Heart, valvular	1	Suicide	1
		Hooping cough	3	Unknown	4
		Inflam. of bowels	6		
		Inflam. of brain	7		
		Inflam. of liver	2	Total	410*

* Increase this week, 15.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	2	Stillborn and Premature Birth	39
Brain and Nerves	69	Stomach, Bowels, & other Digestive Organs	69
Generative Organs	5		
Heart and Blood Ves'ls	5	Uncertain Seat, and General Fevers	37
Lungs, Throat, &c.	137		
Old Age	4	Unknown	4
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	45	Urinary Organs	3
		Total	410

Of which 15 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	126	15 to 20 years	7	50 to 60 years	25
1 to 2 years	68	20 to 25 years	[illegible]	60 to 70 years	[illegible]
2 to 5 years	57	25 to 30 years	9	70 to 80 years	12
5 to 10 years	15	30 to 40 years	39	80 to 90 years	4
10 to 15 years	10	40 to 50 years	21	Unknown	5
				Total	410

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Holland	1	Spain	1
England	8	Ireland	66	United States	305
Germany	28	Scotland	2	West Indies	1
				Total	410

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island	5	Colored Orphan Asylum	1
Bellevue Hospital	16	Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	1
City Hospital	1	St. Vincent's Hospital	1
Colored Home Hospital	2	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	10
Lunatic Asylum, Black[well's] Island	3		

WARDS.

I	[illegible]	XIII	[illegible]
II	[illegible]	XIV	[illegible]
III	[illegible]	XV	[illegible]
IV	[illegible]	XVI	[illegible]
V	[illegible]	XVII	[illegible]
VI	[illegible]	XVIII	[illegible]
VII	[illegible]	XIX	[illegible]
VIII	[illegible]	XX	[illegible]
IX	[illegible]	XXI	[illegible]
X	[illegible]	XXII	[illegible]
XI	[illegible]	Total	410
XII	[illegible]		

G. [illegible], City Inspector.
City Inspector's Department, New-York, Nov. 29, 1856.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Extensive Burglary in the First Ward—Very [illegible].

A very extensive burglary was committed in the First Ward on Saturday night, but before the thieves had made away with their booty, consisting of silk goods estimated at $20,000, they were captured, and are now safely ensconced in the Tombs.

This arrest is one of the most important that has been made in the City for many a day, as the prisoners are all old hands at the game of "swag," and believed to be the perpetrators of the many scuttle burglaries that have of late taken place.

The particulars of the affair are as follows:

About 11½ o'clock (Saturday night) officers Burns and Murphy of the First Ward were informed by the servant girls who work and lodge in Abbott's eating-house, at the corner of New and Beaver streets, that they (the informants) had been disturbed and frightened by some strange noises proceeding from the adjoining building, No. 34 Beaver-street, occupied by Messrs. Shelden & Hurd, importers of silk goods. The noises they described to be as if caused by the tumbling of some heavy bundles down the stairways. Fearing something wrong, they arose and, attiring themselves, proceeded out of doors in search of a policeman.

The officers to whom this information was imparted, proceeded at once to the place designated, and on forcing open the street door on Beaver-street, (the store extends through to New-street,) they stumbled over six large bags, which, on examining, they found to be well filled with silk goods.

A messenger was sent to the Station-house for aid and lights, and Lieutenant Dalton soon arrived on the spot with a platoon of men, and a thorough search was begun. The Lieutenant so arranged his force as to surround the entire block, bounded by Exchange-place, Broad, New and Beaver streets, while one section of men was detailed to examine the building on the inside and another was sent up on the roof to guard the scuttles of the end buildings, and prevent escape by that means. In these arrangements the private watch and citizens attracted to the place rendered efficient aid.

At first the whereabouts of the burglars could not be learned. It was very evident that they had become alarmed and changed their quarters. The roofs of the buildings were traversed for some distance by the police, who discovered several scuttles wide open. These they did not enter, but continuing the trail, soon came to a scuttle the lid of which, though down, was loose, not fastened. Believing the burglars to have here descended, the police essayed to follow, but found that the ladder had been removed. Procuring the ladder of the adjoining scuttle as a substitute, they followed and found themselves to be in the store of Messrs. Shelden & Hurd, the one which the burglars first entered and subsequently fled from in their effort to escape.

The movements of the squad on the roof were directed from the street by Lieut. Dalton, who, while looking upwards at one of the stores some distance from that occupied by Shelden & Hurd, discovered some one trying to descend to the sidewalk from a second-story window by means of a rope. The person descending, finding some one below ready to receive him, hastily pulled himself back again and was lost to view. Another unsuccessful attempt to descend by similar means was made by the same or another party a few doors distant.

These facts being made known, the search was continued with renewed vigor, and was soon brought to a successful close.

The policemen who descended through the scuttle of Messrs. Shelden & Hurd, and those which had ascended through the same building, joined forces, and commenced a thorough search for the burglars, but at first without success. They found, however, six other bags filled with silks upon one of the upper floors. At length they pressed with their clubs into some small closets, or enclosed shelves, *and there, crouched up and completely covered over with papers and scraps, were found five full-grown men—the burglars whom they had been pursuing.*

The fellows made no resistance, one of them remarking: "Well, its' no use to fight, I suppose; we might as well go along." And go along they did, to the Station-house.

Here they gave their names, nativity and ages as follows:

James Pender, United States, aged 40 years.
Joseph Perry, United States, aged 26 years.
Richard Greenward, England, aged 28 years.
John Van-Pasten, United States, aged 35 years.
Richard Harris, United States, aged 28 years.

They took their arrest quite coolly. They smoked cigars, laughed and chatted freely. The value of the property which they had packed up and ready for removal, is estimated at $20,000.

"Wouldn't it have been a glorious 'swag' if it hadn't been for those d—d servant girls, eh?" said one of them, addressing an officer. "Well, it's no use," he added, "better take it cool. We're unlucky to-night, that's all; better luck next time."

Another of them when asked what his occupation was, replied, "I am an artist, Sir, a tip-top artist; caught it this time though."

Yesterday morning they were brought before Justice Osborne, at the Lower Police Court, by whom they were committed for examination.

The arrest of this gang, so well known, will cause some chattering of teeth among their employers, the receivers. Lieut. Dalton, Officers Burns, Murphy, Croft, Chevy, and all who assisted in making this very important arrest, deserve great credit.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.

John E. Enright, the notorious emigrant-forwarder, was arrested again on Saturday. He was charged on this occasion with swindling poor emigrants, and with stabbing in the breast, with a knife, George B. Sloat, of New-Rochelle, who was engaged in getting out of his (George's) hands two girls, who desired to go to Richmond.

The accused, when brought before Justice Osborne, acknowledged the charge, and said he wished he h ad "cut the fellow's G—d d——d heart out."

He was held to bail to answer.

WAS NOT ARRESTED.

The statement published a few days since in some of the papers that Mr. Henry F. Hamill, iron merchant, had been arrested on a charge of receiving stolen iron is entirely incorrect.

A Correction.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Have the kindness to correct, in your next edition, the statement made in your to-day's edition relative to the young man who stole goods from our warehouse. The young man was *not* in our employ, but was evidently one of a "gang" who were watching opportunities to commit such acts. He had secreted himself in our warehouse and waited an opportunity, when he opened a bale of cloths and carried off the entire contents. Please make this correction for the benefit of the young man who *are* in our employ.

Truly yours,
HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO.

No Cholera at Quarantine.

The ship *Sir Robert Peel*, from Hamburg, which arrived at this port on Saturday morning, reports 31 deaths by cholera on the voyage. On inquiring of the Health Officer at Quarantine, we learn that no apprehensions are felt as to the existence of the disease on board the vessel since her arrival. That gentleman informs us that the sole cause of cholera in vessels arriving from German ports is the filthy condition to which the passengers become reduced during the passage. Many of them, owing to sea-sickness and other causes, fall into a species of torpor and lie imbedded in the hold of the vessel; nothing will compel them to stir from their quarters in the ship, and it is frequently found necessary to smoke them out. After passing into more northern latitudes the cholera is generally found to disappear, and no alarm need be felt on account of vessels arriving at our port with reports of deaths by that disease during the voyage.

Fire at Rye.

The barn of Mr. Benjamin Loder, at Rye Westchester County, was burned on Friday night. Forty tons of hay, one horse, and the Fall crop of wheat, oats, &c., were destroyed. The loss is probably $5,000. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Board of County Canvassers.

The Supervisors met on Saturday and concluded the examination of the returns from the Fourth Ward, and adjourned until Monday.

Keep the matches out of the baby's way. If the toddling wee thing finds them in her march, she may take them to play with, and then your fire insurance policy will come in play; or very likely she will thrust them into her mouth, and then she is poisoned. The London *Times*, by the latest arrival, had the following instance of death from this means:

"On Monday an inquest was held at the Buck Inn, Cliviger, near Todmorden, on the body of Mary Simpson, aged 1 year and 10 months. From the evidence of the mother, Jane Simpson, it appeared that about 4 o'clock on Friday last Martha Barker, a neighbor, brought the child home from her house. She said the child had been throwing up, and asked the mother what it had been eating. The mother replied that it had rabbit pie for dinner. It continued to vomit at intervals until 5 o'clock, when the symptoms became much worse. It was subsequently ascertained from an elder brother that the deceased had been eating lucifer matches, and the mother, on being told they were poisonous, went to Dr. Somerfield, of Todmorden, who happened to be at Portsmouth-station. He ordered her to give it some castor-oil and some mint tea, and in the meantime to send to him for a bottle of medicine. She did so, but the nausea continued until 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, when deceased became worse, and stretched and rolled about. She died about 5 o'clock the same morning. It was ascertained that the deceased had chewed the ends of twelve matches, some completely, and others partially off. This was done before 10 o'clock on Friday morning. A verdict was returned 'The deceased, Mary Simpson, departed this life through inflammation of the stomach, caused by accidentally eating lucifer matches.'"

The Liverpoolians are opening their eyes wide at the sight of that very honest Know-Nothing "the Blue Man," whom it was the custom of our down town policemen at one time to arrest, whenever they got short of exercise, on the charge of obstructing the highway—in other words, of selling the Brooks' Edition of the Hughes' Controversy. The following is from a late Liverpool paper:

A Blue Man.—On Wednesday afternoon a large crowd was collected on the Liverpool Exchange flags, the attraction being a man, whose face and hands were of a dull blue color, as if gunpowder had been rubbed into the skin. From some newspaper cuttings, which the stranger handed round to the crowd, it appeared that he was known in New-York as the "Blue Man," and that he had been frequently taken before the magistrates of that City for causing obstructions in the streets, and that he was subject to epileptic fits. In answer to some questions, he said that he had come to England to put himself under the care of Dr. Marshall Hall, of London, who saw him in New-York, and who had promised to cure him. The discoloration of his skin is attributed to the use of nitrate of silver.

Young, Smartman & Smallwytte have in press and will soon publish *Elementary Outlines of the Expletive Philosophy*, or a familiar introduction to the art of Cursing and Swearing, with illustrations (adapted to the meanest capacity) of the polite use of the most elegant blasphemy, profanity, obscenity, ribaldry and scurrility. Dedicated to the rising spirit of Rowdyism. By "Democritus, Jr." A variety of new and compound oaths, very suitable for "young persons," will be added in an appendix. Armed with this valuable treatise and a very cheap cigar, an ambitious young man may fit himself to be deemed thoroughly contemptible on very short notice.

Mr. Oscanyan, of Constantinople, delivered the first of three lectures, on the "Habits of the Turks," last Saturday evening, at Hope Chapel. The first was principally occupied in outlining the Mahometan faith, and describing the forms of its worship. Mr. O. appeared in the costume of the Grand Mufti—with white turban and sky-blue robe, lined with pink and trimmed with fur.

The French Refugees in Cayenne.

The following article is translated from the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of Saturday:

"Our readers know that a certain number of political convicts have escaped from the penal colony at Cayenne, and that nine of them have arrived at New-York. It is needless to say that these unfortunates have landed in the United States in complete distress, and that the public sympathy can alone put them in the way of clothing themselves comfortably, and gaining a livelihood. It is for this purpose that we again appeal to our readers. Under such circumstances, all questions of opinion should be disregarded; the question is how best to aid nine compatriots denuded of everything and who have suffered severe trials; the question is how to procure a little comfort for them first and afterward employment.

The nine refugees now in New-York all have trades which they will be able to work at almost without delay. The list is as follows:—Henry Chabanne, cooper; Charles Carpéza, *zinguer* (zinc-worker?); Jean Baptiste Bougeney, farmer; Francis Monhlecn, silk-worker; Gustave Dime, slate roofer; Stronde, house-painter; Bijoux, mariner; Baptiste Chauvin, slate-cutter; Guérin, hemp and flax dresser.

While awaiting employment, a committee has been formed to collect for them gifts of every kind of linen, shoes, &c. This committee consists of Messrs. D. Gourieux, No. 345 Broadway; Rigot, No. 41 Lispenard-street, and T. Voorhis, No. 6 Tenth-street.

Donations and subscriptions may also be sent to the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, to be transferred to the committee.

Sixteen other refugees being shortly expected, there is so much the greater need for the contributions which we solicit from the public benevolence."

Union of Churches.

It gives us great pleasure to inform the Christian public that a very auspicious union has been recently consummated between the Twenty-fifth-street Associate Reformed and the Westminster Presbyterian Churches, under the respective pastoral charges of Rev. Dr. McCartee and Rev. David Kennedy.

Early in the Fall, the Trustees of the Associate Reformed Church were under the painful necessity of selling their handsome edifice on Twenty-fifth-street, to meet certain claims that were pressing heavily upon them. Hearing of their difficulties, Rev. Mr. Kennedy, by and with the consent of his session and Board of Trustees, threw open the doors of the Westminster Church for their accommodation, and thus, for the first time in our recollection, the pleasant spectacle of two pastors and two congregations, worshipping together within the same walls, was presented to our citizens. These Churches, kindred to each other in their ancient usages and forms of worship, agreed to unite permanently on the following conditions, viz., that the present pastors resign—that the Rev. Dr. McCartee, and the Twenty-fifth-street A. R. Church transfer their ecclesiastical relations to the Presbytery of New-York in connection with the General Assembly (O. S.)—that the *united* congregation retain the name of the Westminster Church—and that the Rev. Dr. McCartee become *sole* pastor. We understand these conditions have been all complied with. The Rev. Dr. McCartee was, on the 17th inst., received into the Presbytery of New-York, and his installation appointed for the 23d. Rev. Mr. Kennedy has received a cordial invitation to become the pastor of another church.—*New-York Observer.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

In re application of Catharine Holeman for an additional allowance out of income of estate of Julia Holeman, an Infant.—Order appointing referee to inquire into the circumstances, and to report upon the propriety of increasing the allowance to the mother of the infant for education and support during minority from $1,000 to $2,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 28.

Before Judge Woodruff.

LIBEL SUIT.

McKeon vs. Lynch & Cole.—The defendants in this case are Editors and Proprietors of the *Irish American*, weekly newspaper, and are sued at the instance of plaintiff, (who is the United States District-Attorney,) for an alleged libel upon him.

The bail offered were Benjamin Wood, (brother of the Mayor,) banker, and George G. Barnard, lawyer.

The defendants' counsel applied for the postponement of the examination of Mr. Wood, on the ground of his absence from the City. The Judge said he would grant a reasonable time for the postponement, but the examination of Mr. Bernard must be proceeded with.

Mr. Bernard testified that he had an interest in the part of a house in Poughkeepsie—the gift of his father between his brother and himself—the rent of which he did not know, and the deed conveying which to his brother he never saw; his name was not in the deed, he having been under age when it was drawn up. He has personal property to the amount of $88,000.

In his cross-examination by the plaintiff, Mr. Barnard stated that he had an office over the Shoe & Leather Bank, and on the same floor with Mr. Wood, but he has no business or professional transactions with that gentleman. He told the person who applied to him to become bail, and whose name he declined mentioning, that he thought there was no objection to his becoming bail on the ground of his being a lawyer.

Mr. McKeon proceeded to question the gentleman as to the position of his personal property, when he stated that he was satisfied he could not become bail, he being an attorney.

Mr. McKeon remarked that there was no use of proceeding with the examination, and the defendant asked and obtained an order for seven days to file a new undertaking.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

The Commissioners of Emigration vs. Wm. Cook.—This was an action to enforce a penalty of $500 against the defendant, for landing emigrant passengers at other places than Castle Garden. In April, 1855, the Legislature passed a law authorizing the Commissioners of Emigration to designate at what places in this City emigrants should be landed, and provided that if the Health Officers gave notice in writing to the consignees of master, &c., having charge of the vessel, to land emigrant passengers at any pier or other place designated by the Commissioners of Emigration; and that if after receiving such notice, the passengers were landed at any other place, the owners or master, &c., of the vessel, would be liable to a penalty of $500. In the present case the Health Officer boarded the ship *Emerald* at Quarantine, the defendant being Captain of her, and went into the Captain's cabin, he, as was alleged, being present at the time, and left on his table a printed certificate that the vessel had complied with the Quarantine regulations and might proceed on her voyage. On the back of this certificate was a printed notice that emigrant passengers must be landed at Castle Garden. The defendant, however, landed them elsewhere. For the defence, it was contended that the notice given to the defendant was not a sufficient one, as it was only put on the table of the defendant without informing him of its contents, and that the evidence was not positive to show that the defendant was present at the time, or that he was aware that he had received such a notice, before he landed his passengers.

The Court charged the Jury that the case resolved itself into a question of fact for them to pass upon, and they must determine, from the evidence, whether the captain got the notice before landing his passengers. They should decide whether enough had been done to call the captain's attention to the notice on the other side of the papers; for it was the duty of those undertaking to give such notices to do it in so sufficient a way as to call the captain's attention to it. The Jury would determine on the whole evidence of the case, whether the captain had received sufficient notice. If so, he was liable, but if he had not received sufficient notice, he was not liable. Verdict for plaintiff, $500. For plaintiff, J. H. Develin. For defendant, J. S. Ridgway.

SUPERIOR COURT—Chambers—Nov. 28.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

DECISIONS.

The New-Haven Co. [illegible] vs. P. T. Barnum—Suit No. 1. *The same vs. the same*—Suit No. 2.

1. Motion to amend answer in 1st suit by setting up larger amount of discount than the sum provided in quantity allowed.
2. Motion for discovery denied.
3. Motion to amend answer by setting up usury denied.
4. Motion to amend answer by setting up that plaintiffs received the discounts 6½ per cent. in violation of their charter, *denied.*
5. Motion that plaintiff be required to receive former amended answer in 1st suit allowed.

COMMON PLEAS—Chambers—Nov. 28.

Before Judge Brady.

TAKING ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

Jacob Bloom, the petitioner, alleges that he intermarried with Miss Henrika Smith, on the 8th of June, 1855, and lived with her as her husband until the latter part of July, 1856, when it is charged, that Ferdinand Muchling enticed her from him and induced her to live with him. Mr. Bloom further alleges that Henrika is willing and desires to return to him, but Muchling restrains and prevents her from doing so. On application to S. B. Ackerman, counsel for the petitioner for a writ of habeas corpus, the Court granted an order requiring Muchling to produce Henrika at the Court to-morrow.

There were no General Term decisions rendered on Friday in the Superior Court.

LONG ISLAND.

Pew Prices.

Rev. Jacob West, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church on Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, gave notice on Sunday last that the rents of pews in that church would be reduced twenty per cent., to take effect from the 1st inst. He stated it was done, not from any motive to interfere with other churches, and he wished to be so understood, but that no one could say they were debarred attending the house of God on account of high pew rents; that he was willing to make the sacrifice, personally, if need be, for the cause in which he was laboring. Now, it ought to be known that this has been a feeble church, and the rent of pews has by no means been high or burdensome, and those who were unable to pay, have always been accommodated with seats. The church is, however, greatly prospering under her highly talented ministry, and it is to be hoped he will be richly rewarded for his self-denial and untiring labor in his Master's service.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday last, there were 49 deaths in this city. Males 22; females 27; adults 19; minors 30.

Principal Diseases—Consumption 5; convulsions, scarlet fever, 4 each; congestion of the brain, cramp, debility, marasmus, 3 each; inflammation of the brain, hydrocephalus, teething, typhus fever, inflammation of the lungs, 2 each.

Gambling.

Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn, continues to keep a sharp eye upon gamblers. On Saturday night, while patroling the city with a small body guard, he pounced upon a party gambling at a house in Gold-street. Two of them, named James Feeney and James Hogan, were arrested and committed to the cells.

Burglars Arrested.

A house was entered on Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday night, by burglars, who, as they were leaving the premises, were nabbed by the Second District Police and committed to the cells for examination.

All the parties concerned in the Sheep's Head Bay outrage are now out on bail. The victims are confined in a felon's cell.

Mr. Alfred M. Wood has been elected Lieut.-Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

Applications to the Legislature.

Among the notices of applications to the next Legislature, the following are of local interest in Hudson County:

Application will be made for a supplement to the Charter of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, to construct a branch of that road from the City of Elizabeth to a point at or south of Jersey City, with the privilege of constructing a bridge over Newark Bay, with a draw seventy-five feet in width, and to increase the capital stock of the Company one million of dollars for the purpose of constructing this branch; to amend the act entitled "An Act for establishing Work-Houses in the several Counties of the State," in so far as it relates to the County of Hudson, and to the duties and privileges of the Sheriff relative to the custody of the prisoners of said county; for amendments to the Pilot laws; to charter a Savings' Bank in Jersey City; to open Montgomery-street, in Jersey City, from Warren-street to Van Vorst-street, and to open Van Vorst-street from York-street to Newark-avenue; to extend the time for commencing the construction of the Jersey City and Bergen Point Horse Railroad, and to empower the Company to pass the road under or over the New-Jersey Railroad, and to commence running cars when one mile of the road is completed; to appoint Commissioners to map out and establish a system of streets, avenues, roads and public grounds, in all that part of Hudson County extending from Jersey City to the Hackensack River, and from the Plank-road to Paterson, and the Syracuse turnpike to Bergen Point; to authorise the extension of the Sussex Railroad to a point on the Hudson River, in Hudson County; to charter a Savings' Bank in Hoboken; to charter a Gas Light Company in Hoboken; to repeal the Charter of the City of Hoboken; to alter the boundary lines of Hoboken; to consolidate Jersey City, Hoboken, and the city of Hudson, under one city government.

Rearrested.

Isaac Morris, the German Jew who was arrested two weeks ago in West Hoboken by officer Manly of Baltimore, on the charge of obtaining goods in that city under false pretences, and was at that time rescued by a party of his friends from the custody of the officers, was recaptured last week in Syracuse by officer Manly. It is said that the claim against him amounted to about $6,000, but that he compromised with them for $1,800, and was released.

More Burglaries.

Jersey City is infested with burglars. On Friday afternoon, Thomas Harris' house, No. 59 Grand-street, was robbed of silver ware, &c., to the value of $100. J. J. Cook's residence, No. 56 Sussex-street, was robbed of silver ware worth $800 on Friday evening. During Friday night a dwelling in Erie-street, near South Third-street, was robbed of furniture and silver ware worth about $300. No arrests.

Members of the House of Representatives.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The present House contains a larger proportion than usual of experienced members. About one hundred have been members of previous Congresses.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, is the oldest member, having entered in 1839.

Messrs. Houston, of Alabama, and Goode, of Virginia, have been members since 1841.

Messrs. Cobb, Lumpkin, and Stephens, of Georgia, Clingman of North Carolina, and Jones of Tennessee, entered Congress in 1843.

The time of service of Messrs. Phelps of Missouri, and Campbell of Pennsylvania, dates back to 1845; and that of Messrs. Cobb and Harris of Alabama, Richardson of Illinois, Dunn of Indiana, Thurston of Rhode Island, and Bocock of Virginia, in 1847.

Messrs. Harris, of Illinois; Benton, of Indiana; H. Marshall, of Kentucky; Fuller, of Maine; Bennett and Matteson, of New-York; Campbell, of Ohio; Orr, of South Carolina; Savage, of Tennessee; Edmonson, McMullen, Millson and Powell, of Virginia; entered in 1849.

Messrs. Smith, of Alabama; Mace, of Indiana; Washburn, of Maine; Miller and Porter, of Missouri; Haven, of New-York; Stanton, of Ohio; Allison, Florence, Fuller, Grow and Jones, of Pennsylvania; Aiken and McQueen, of South Carolina; Caskie, Faulkner and Letcher, of Virginia, entered in 1851.

Messrs. Dowdell, of Alabama; Greenwood, of Arkansas; Maxwell, of Florida; Seward, of Georgia; Allen, Knox, Norton and Washburn, of Illinois; English and Miller, of Indiana; Cox and Elliot, of Kentucky; Benson, of Maine; Banks and De Witt, of Massachusetts; Barksdale and Wright, of Mississippi; Caruthers, Lindley and Oliver, of Missouri; Pennington and Vail, of New-Jersey; Flagler, Morgan, Oliver, Pringle, Sage, Simmons and Wheeler, of New-York; Craige, Puryear and Ruffin, of North Carolina; Ball, Harlan, Harrison, Nichols, Sapp and Wade, of Ohio; Packer and Ritchie, of Pennsylvania; Boyce, Brooks and Keitt, of South Carolina; Etheridge, Ready, Smith and Zollicoffer, of Tennessee; Bell, of Texas; and Smith, of Virginia, entered in 1853.

It will be seen from this recapitulation, that, as usual, the weight of experience is largely on the side of the South. The Slaveholding States gain a great advantage over the Free States by electing over and over again tried and experienced representatives, familiar with legislative management and tactics; while most Northern representatives have hardly become familiarized with the rules and routine during a single session before they are called upon to give place to equally inexperienced successors.

There is something to be said on both sides of the question. Our usage is most in accordance with the wise policy of rotation in office, and of opening the avenues of the public service to as large a class as possible, while the Southern usage unquestionably secures them the sort of Congressional legislation they want, at our expense.

Death of Gen. Rufus Welch.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Saturday.

Gen. Rufus Welch, lessee of the National Circus and Theatre, and one of the oldest managers in this country, died suddenly at his residence in this city, last night. His disease was rheumatic gout. Gen. Welch was born in New Berlin, Chenango Valley, New-York, in Sept., 1800. He went to the West when only eleven years of age, and soon after became connected with the circus business, which was then in its infancy in this country. He has traveled in nearly every quarter of the globe. One of his journeys extended two thousand miles into the interior of Africa, from which country he brought over the largest and finest collection of wild animals, including several giraffes, that were ever imported into America. In his private business, energy and enterprise he united extreme amiability and a generous probity in his business affairs that secured him the respect and confidence of all who were associated with him.

A Poor Relation of the Rothschilds in Ohio.

From the Dayton Gazette, Nov. 26.

There is a person at the Swaynie House, named Charles Rothschild, who is a close relation to the distinguished European bankers. He is a sharp, go-ahead-ative fellow, and is the malcontent of that valuable hotel. He resembles Baron Rothschild distinctly, and expatiates upon the old gentleman's eccentricities with avidity. He is well educated, speaks Spanish, Italian and French with fluency, and descants upon banks and banking with the utmost freedom. His features are of the Grecian cast, a bright, intelligent blue eye sparkles above a prominent nose, and his broken English escapes through lips indicating the greatest firmness.

Having read much of the United States, he resolved to journey through it, and providing himself with everything needful, set forth, greatly to the mortification of his relations, who refused him the slightest assistance. He forgets the luxury of the kingdom, and backs his extraordinary independence by a very curable supply of gold. He wears the air of a prince, and performs such labor as he deems compatible with royalty. He has chosen as his "monthly mail," which corroborates the facts we have stated. He may be seen at the Swaynie House at any time.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and firm. Pearls, $6@$6 12½; Pots, $7 87½@$8 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 407 bbls. Pearls, and 390 bbls. Pots—together, 797 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current* of this morning says: "There has been a fair demand for Quercitron Bark, but in the absence of supplies, and the limited amount in the warehouse, has restricted operations. Sales of 40 hhds. No. 1, at $41 50 ℔ ton. In Tanners' Bark nothing doing."

COFFEE—Appears depressed and infirm. Java, 13½c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12c.; Rio, 8⅞c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet, yet steady. Parties still disagree about prices of large lots. Several small parcels were sold at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
Fair	12⅞	12⅞	13	13⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour appears in fair demand at very full rates. The boisterous weather is against a vigorous trade. The sales reported since our last comprise about 7,600 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 25@ 6 35
Favorite and Extra State	6 35@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 35@ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 65@ 6 85
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian remains dull and heavy; superfine to extra commands only $6 50@$7 75 ℔ bbl.; a few small lots changed hands thereat. Southern is pretty brisk and steady. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and extra, at $6 50@$8 and $9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, yet it is held at $3 65@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is tame and languid, at $3 37½@$3 62½ for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and quiet, mainly at $2 25@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered at prices above the views of purchasers, which circumstance impedes business. The sales reported since our last consist of about 73,000 bushels—including prime to strictly choice Canadian White at $1 70@$1 74; fair to prime Genesee White at $1 65@$1 73; very ordinary to good Western Red at $1 36@$1 50; and ordinary Southern Red at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Rye remains in light supply and demand, mainly at 90c. ℔ bushel; 2,800 bushels were sold within the range. Oats are heavy and infirm at 48c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 46c.@48c. for State; 43c.@46c. for Jersey, and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand and is quoted at $1 10@$1 30 for inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is generally dull and drooping. There were sales reported of about 18,000 bushels at 70c. for unsound; 73c.@75c. for Mixed; 74c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 73c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 800 bales River transpired at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HAIR—There has been a good demand both for export and home consumption, and although we can notice no actual advance in prices, the market is decidedly firmer, and importers hold their stock with much confidence. Sales have been 20,000 lbs. Buenos Ayres, mixed, at 22c. 6 mos. (to go east); 10,000 lbs. do. for export, at 24c. in bond; 5,000 lbs. Rio Grande at 25c. 6 mos.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. Hull, broker, states that, "with continued light receipts, the market has ruled quite firm, and the transactions of the week embrace all of the recent arrivals, leaving the market almost entirely bare of stock. Sales have been readily effected at full prices, and transactions to some extent continue to be made to arrive. The receipts for the next month will probably be large, particularly from Orinoco, but, as the requirements of the trade for the same period will be considerable, and a large portion of those coming are already disposed of, no material accumulation of stock can be looked for. The receipts this week have been 17,591 Hides from foreign ports, and 8,249 coastwise, as follows: 8,149 Sierra Leone, per *Estelle*; 3,793 Vera Cruz, per *Rapid*; 2,815 Aspinwall, per *Arabella* and *Caroline*; 1,215 Porto Cabello, per *Anna Hincks*; 380 Savanilla, per *Mary Chipman*; 446 Singapore, per *Oriental* and *J. Walton*; 296 Curacoa, per *Euphemia*; and 8,249 coastwise. Total, 25,840 Hides." Sales have been: 2,900 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 28c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,581 Dry California, 24 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,688 Dry and Dry Salted California, 26 lbs., at 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,252 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., at 25c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged and bad; 796 Dry Tampico, (to arrive,) 21½ lbs., at 25c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged and bad; 1,215 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs.@25 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged and bad; 1,200 Dry Chagres, 16 lbs., at 27c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged and bad; 2,464 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 2,650 Dry Texas, 20 lbs.@24 lbs., 24c.@24½c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 2,500 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., at 19c.@20c., cash, rejecting water-damaged; 2,000 Dry San Juan, (to arrive,) 18 lbs., at 25c., cash, less 5 ℔ cent., rejecting water-damaged; 834 Dry Laguna, 21 lbs., at 24½c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 830 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 45 lbs., at 15c., 6 months, rejecting all cut Hides; 200 Wet Salted Southern, 48 lbs., at 11½c., cash; 1,000 City Slaughter, (light and middle weights,) 10c.@10½c., cash; 25 bales Calcutta Cow, (to arrive,) 3¼ lbs., at $1 42½c., 6 months; 5 bales Buffalo, 23 lbs., at 17c. ℔ lb, 6 months. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Rainbow*, from Buenos Ayres, with 3,000 hides, (sold;) the *St. Vitus*, from Angostura, with 16,000 hides; the *Juanita*, from Angostura, with 9,000 hides; the *Bolivar*, from Angostura, with 12,000 hides; the ——, from Porto Cabello, with 4,000 hides, (sold;) the *Monserrate*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 hides; and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 9,000—(same time last year, 26,250; year before, 33,950)—as follows: 400 Dry Rio Grande; 500 Dry Kips, (12 lb.;) 5,000 Dry Orinoco; 1,600 Dry Chagres; 300 Dry West India; 320 Dry Southern, Texas, &c.; 880 Dry Savanilla.

HOPS—New continue plenty and heavy at from 7½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Old rule dull and nominal at 4c.@5c. ℔ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of about 150 tons Scotch Pig at $29@$30, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Are salable and firm. Eastern, $1 25@$1 37½ ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Is in limited demand, at old rates.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull informs us that the sales of the week have again been large, in excess of the receipts. The principal receipts by Canal are in, and should the present demand continue the market will soon become entirely bare of an assortment. Oak tanned is also in good demand, with fair receipts and a moderate stock.

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week	54,800	8,950
Sales during the week	66,000	8,000
Stock at the close of the week	43,200	8,800

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 32c.@36c.; Oak light, Southern, 30c.@33c.; Oak heavy, for binding, 30c.@32c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 32c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 29c.@29½c.; do. do., good middle, 29c.@30c.; do. do., good heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 27½c.@28c.; do. do., good middle, 28c.@28½c.; do. do., good heavy, 26c.@27c.; do. do., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 25c.@26c.; do. do., and B. A. poor, all weights, 17c.@19c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 29c.@31c., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland remains in fair request at uniform rates; 90c. for Common, and $1 30 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand are still very moderate at unaltered figures. New-Orleans, 57c.@60c.; Porto Rico, 56c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@53c., and Clayed Cuba, 40c.@48c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy at rather languid rates.

OILS—No important movement has occurred in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better request, but parties differ about prices, and the reported sales are very moderate, not exceeding a few hundred barrels, in lots, at $18 for old Mess; $19@$19 25 for new do.; $17@$17 12½ for old Prime, and $17 50 for do. ℔ barrel. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in limited supply and demand, at irregular rates. Bacon is in fair request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is pretty brisk and buoyant. The transactions since our last embrace about 700 bbls. and tcs. ordinary to strictly prime, mostly at 13½c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in lively demand at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 600 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$10 50 for repacked do.; and $11@$13 for new Chicago, &c., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal, at $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $12 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is pretty active and buoyant at 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@28c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 170 tcs. of common to choice, at from $3 62½@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up the week's business thus: "Goat—The recent arrivals of Curacoa, which comprise the stock, are not yet landed, and still unsold. The market is firm, with a good demand for heavy stock. I notice a sale of 5 bales Buenos Ayres Goat at 90c., 6 months. Deer—The market is well supplied with stock, with very light demand. Southern and Western come in quite sparingly, and sell readily on arrival at full rates. A small parcel of California were sold on private terms. Sales 3,600 lbs. Mexican at 32c. and 500 lbs. Maracaibo at 35c., all cash."

SUGARS—Are rather quiet, yet steady, the transactions reported only amount to about 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are also rather less sought after, yet they are held very firm. The following are the current prices for Stuart's: Loaf, 12c.; Crushed, 12½c.; Ground, 12⅛c.; Circle A—; Granulated, 12½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Only 7,500 lbs. Prime found buyers, to-day, at 11½c.@11⅝c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Light stocks and high prices prevent an active trade, though the article is in improved request. The sales reported since Tuesday last include about 131 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 13½c.@16½c.; 175 cases Seed Leaf at 11½c.@20c.; 3 cases Florida Wrappers on private terms; 337 bales Havana Fillers and Wrappers at 30c.@40c.; and 17 hhds. Kentucky Stems at private bargain.

WHISKY—Sales of 425 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported at 31c.@31½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very heavy and infirm. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@7-32d. ℔ lb; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@8½d. ℔ bushel; Rosin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tierce; Tobacco, 25s.@35s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A Hamburg bark to Gloucester, England, Wheat, at 13d.; a ship to Cadiz, Flour, 2s., Wheat, 21c., and light Pipe Staves, $30; a bark to a port in France, Grain, 22c.; a ship to London, Flour, 2s., and Grain, 11d.; a bark to St. Andander, Grain, 30c.; a brig to Gibraltar, Grain, 26c.; a brig, 250 tons, to Denia and back from Ivica or Malaga, $4,600; ten or twelve vessels to Mediterranean ports, Grain, 23c.@25c., and Flour, 90c.@$1, including several return voyages, at round sums; a bark, 1,600 bbls., to Valencia, old Sicily and back, about $4,000; one, 300 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $1,800; a ship to Marseilles, Grain, 22c., in shippers' bags; a Br. brig, 160 tons, to Malta and back, $2,800; a brig to Rio and back, Coffee, $1 20 ℔ bag; a brig, 200 tons, to Sierra Leone and back, $2,700; a bark from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, 55c., Melado, 34c., and Molasses on deck, $3; a brig, 160 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,500; a brig, 200 tons, to Bermuda, $1,200; one, 140 tons, to Kingston, Jamaica, and back, $1,200; a bark from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, and a brig to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, on terms not transpired.

Barley.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 28.

It will be seen, by referring to our Tide-Water Table, that the receipts of Barley up to the 22d inst. show an increase over the corresponding period of last year, of 806,347 bushels. But nearly one-third of this increase consists of last year's crop, and was received previous to the 1st of August. This could be deducted from the receipts, in order to ascertain the amount of the new crop received this Fall. We annex the figures:

	Bushels.
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1855	[illegible]
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1856	[illegible]
Increase over last year	[illegible]
Receipts to Nov. 22, 1855	[illegible]
Receipts to Nov. 22, 1856	[illegible]
Increase over last year	806,347

By deducting the increase over last year to the 1st of August, from the total increase to the 22d inst., shows that the total increase of the new crop over last year is only 209,331 bushels.

Western Pork Trade.

From the Chicago Democrat.

From all indications, it appears that the price of pork will be considerably reduced the coming season, below the rates paid at the same period last year, when there was a greater demand for the article. The average figure was then a trifle over $6 a hundred pounds. Now we see it quoted at $5 25. The cause of this decline is ascribed to an unexpected diminution in the export to Europe, and not any deficiency in the crop. While there is a falling off in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, it is made up by the abundant supply in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. The excess in the stock, as compared with last year, is said to be equal to 100,000 hogs.

In this State, from all the facts which we have been able to gather, the indications are that there will be as many pounds of pork, but not so many hogs, this year as last. The shipment of hogs on foot will be treble the number this year that there was last, consequently the quantity of pork packed promises to be much less. On Saturday last there were 10,000 live hogs at Myrick's yard, waiting means of transportation; and we notice that over 20,000 hogs were received at this yard during the past week, and 1,800 at the Bull's Head yard. This number does not include the shipments which have been made which did not pass through these yards.

In Iowa, we learn that the number and weight of hogs have increased this season, while in this State and Missouri there are not so many hogs, but as we have stated, fully as much pork, the quality being better.

Packers in this city are paying $4 75@$5 25 net, and $4 25@$4 50 gross, but large shipments on foot and in carcass are being made to the East, with the prospect of more remunerative prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM LECTURES.—The fourth lecture of the course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, by Richard S. Storrs, Esq. Subject: *The Lecturer, Ancient and Modern.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be obtained at the usual places and at the door.
E. A. LAMBERT,
J. W. GILBERT, } Committee.
A. COOKE HULL,

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF LECTURES on the present condition of Italy, will be delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. The subject—*Civilization.* The author, John Thomas Baldassare, will appear on the platform in the costume of a Neapolitan Priest. A celebrated band of vocalists will perform appropriate music. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at HALL & SON'S, at the Bookstores, and at the door.

ELIHU BURRITT WILL DELIVER A lecture in the Brooklyn Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, on *The Value of the Union, and the only Condition of its Perpetuity.* The lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; paid at the door.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A lecture on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door.
This is the only lecture Mr. Gough will deliver in the City until after his return from his Western tour.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual election for officers and committees will be held at Clinton Hall THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON. Polls open from 3 till 5 o'clock P. M.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 149 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.
BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 78 Chambers-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Building.)

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of Allen's Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric-pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can save 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, and which can be used in all cases without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely distinct from the process of freezing the gums, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the teeth.
Dr. N. B. GRIFFIN,
No. 267 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.
THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A choice variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. HUTCHINSON & [illegible],
No. 31 [illegible]-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. [illegible], between Grand and Broome.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS or Mustaches? Have you no hair? My ONGUENT will force the beard or hair to grow in six weeks. Price $1 a bottle, and will not stain or injure the skin. Sent postpaid to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILLING to serve his employers to the utmost of his ability, a situation where he can make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. Salary not so much an object as a home. Address AVIS, this office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT girls in one family or separate—one does plain cooking, baking, a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, will assist with the washing and ironing; they are willing to take $6 each if in the City; recently come from the country; have City reference. Call or address No. 316 East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man of color and industrious habits, where he will make himself useful; best of City reference given; address H. R., Broadway and 28th-st., north-west corner, in the fruit store.

WANTED—A FAMILY GOING SOUTH FOR the Winter are desirous of obtaining a good place for a colored girl, now in their employ, either as chambermaid or nurse and plain sewer; apply at No. 52 State-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as wet nurse; the best references given. Inquire at No. 101 Warren-st., Jersey City.

NOTICE TO PERSONS GOING SOUTH, TO ENGLAND OR CALIFORNIA.—A young English lady, aged 23, wishes to make an arrangement with a party going to either of the above places as companion, or in any capacity in which a lady by birth and education could make herself useful. It is hoped none will notice this who are not fully capable of carrying out the above arrangement. Address for one week, R. A. H., Broadway Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, between 14 and 16 years of age, who can write a good hand. One who resides above 14th-st., west of 6th-av., will be preferred. Good references required, and if engaged will be required to dress neatly. Apply at No. 95 [illegible]-st., 3d story, front rooms, between 12 M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A CHORISTER TO CONDUCT THE singing of an orthodox congregation in Brooklyn. The compensation offered is not large. Applicants will give references, particularly as to moral and religious character. Address Box No. 763 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO PLAY THE melodeon in a Baptist church in this City, compensation moderate. Address A. S. F., office of this paper.

WANTED—A BROOM INSTRUCTOR, AT THE New-York Institution for the Blind. Apply at the Institution, 9th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., for 1 week.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 424 BROADWAY.—Wanted, agents to sell Rights of Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors. Security required. Rare inducements offered.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS FOND OF teaching, who can govern pupils easily and well; not afraid to work, and desires to improve himself generally, can find a permanent situation to instruct six hours per day in the primary branches, with prospect of promotion in a high school of this City; by addressing (this week) with name, age, residence, references, and what compensation per week to begin with will be expected, CRAMPTON, New-York Times office.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH MUSIC AND Arithmetic, in a Young Ladies' Seminary in Tarrytown, Westchester County. Letters addressed TEACHER, Post-Office, Tarrytown, stating where an interview may be had, shall be attended to; or the care of R. P. B., No. 88 Beekman-st.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED FRENCH LADY, a thorough musician, graduate of l'Académie des Sciences, and pupil of the best masters in Paris, is desirous of giving a few private lessons. Has the best testimonials. For particulars, address A. G. A., Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN THE COUNTRY, A little girl, aged 7 years, as boarder. The lady will take charge of her intellectual, moral and physical training. A most excellent opportunity. Address L. B., Box No. 4,078 New-York Post Office, or apply at No. 94 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AS TEACHER, A GENTLEMAN competent to teach the English branches in a Classical School. Salary liberal. Apply to-day, from 9 to 2 o'clock, No. 18 Pacific-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, PROFESSOR OF the Guitar, No. 10 Waverley-place, is sole agent for the sale of MARTIN'S justly celebrated Guitars.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW lady, whose family consists of herself and servant only, occupying a small house west of Broadway and near Houston-st., would be pleased to make an arrangement with a party who would be willing to pay liberally, for all the comforts and freedom of a plain, quiet and genteel home; this is an opportunity seldom if ever offered, where the privileges of an own home can be enjoyed. For full particulars, please address, for one week, Mrs. HOWLAND, Broadway Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

LA PIERRE HOUSE—BROAD-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—The undersigned have much pleasure in announcing to the public and their friends that they have leased this elegant establishment. Having been connected with the Girard House since its opening, they bring to the management of the La Pierre House a large experience. It is their intention to thoroughly renovate the La Pierre, and to devote their undivided attention to its management. They have a just confidence in believing that their traveling community need no further assurance that this admirably arranged Hotel will rank equal to any in the United States.
WARD & BRO.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF quiet habits, a furnished room, with partial board, in a respectable private family, where there is a young and cheerful society, and few or no other boarders. Location in or near 5th-av., not above 23d-st. Address, with particulars, TEUTON, office of the *Daily Times*.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT NO. 766 BROADWAY, 2 BOOK-keepers, 4 clerks for shipping and railroad ticket offices, 5 clerks for dry goods and grocery stores, 2 salesmen, 2 conductors, 3 baggagemen, 3 brakemen, 4 firemen, 3 bar-keepers, 6 waiters, 3 porters, 4 men for steamers, 3 men for express wagons, 2 coachmen, 2 drivers, and 4 boys for stores and for trades. KAUFMAN & GARRATT, Proprietors.

WANTED—AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY, ONE barkeeper, 2 salesmen, 1 conductor, 2 clerks, 3 porters for stores, wages $8 per week; 1 entry clerk, $10 per week; 3 men to drive express wagons, 4 men to drive horses and carts, 2 boys to learn trades; 1 housekeeper for a hotel in New-Jersey, wages $25 per month; 1 stewardess for a steamer, 4 girls as chambermaids in hotels; apply to GILLER & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestic and Protestant Employment Society, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The advertiser has to dispose of the entire right of a section of this City, of the exclusive patent right for saws, for the resawing of lumber. It is a business of growing importance, and the work by these machines is [illegible] better, and with greater rapidity, than by any other. Also, a mill-right for the same, together with a fire-proof building, the lease of the lots, a steam engine, two large circular saws, two planing machines, shafting, &c., now in operation. The proprietor would retain an interest in the same if desired. Apply on the premises, No. 300 West 18th-st. N. P. LABARTE.

FOR SALE—THE CABINET MANUFACTORY Nos. 166 and 168 Attorney-st., together with the steam-engine, main shaft, &c. Lot 75 feet in front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, attorney, &c. No. 74 Wall-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—An interest in a City drug store, not to exceed $5,000, by a young man who has had 3 years' experience in the business. Address Post-Office, Box No. 297, Newark, N. J.

WANTED.—WE WILL GUARANTEE TO ANY person, in any town, $1,000 a year in a light and respectable business. Particulars and plan sent on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps.
M. GEORGEFIELD & CO., Newark, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, COOK & WICKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled and continued by JOHN J. WICKS, in the same place.
EDWARD J. COOK,
JOHN J. WICKS.
New-York, Nov. 29, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. EDWARD PRIME Jr., has, this day, been admitted as partner in our house.
PRIME & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1856.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of STEVENS & MORRIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
P. H. STEVENS.
C. O. MORRIS.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1856.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE

FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METAL-LIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk chimney tops, drain pipe, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

BREAD!—DON'T GRUMBLE ABOUT SIZE, GO to your old friend HOLMES, No. 202 2d-av., corner of 13th-st. He is selling 32 oz. for one shilling.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REAL SILVER WARES, HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, at the elegant country seat, Fort Washington, within one minute's walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, the property of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich silk brocatel, curtains and lace do., rosewood piano-forte, velvet carpets, carved rosewood centre table, mirrors, elegant vases, and bronze centre pieces, very valuable oil-paintings, French secretoire, parlor suite in rosewood covered with silk velvet.
DINING-ROOM—Extension table, chairs, rosewood buffet, side tables, fine clocks, oval mirrors, French China dinner and tea set, French China white do.
REAL SILVER WARE—Two elegant tea sets, tables, forks, spoons, casters, &c. Book-cases and valuable collection of bound books, marble-top tables, oil-cloths, hall stand and marble-top hall table, Brussels stair carpets, &c.
BED-ROOMS—Rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads, chairs covered in satin de laine, marble-top washstands, mattresses, bedding, pillows, &c. Brussels carpets, toilet sets, ottomans, vases, pictures, chairs covered in moroeco, and other valuable furniture.
Also, at 1 o'clock precisely, a pair of dark brown horses, about 16 hands high, very docile, suitable for a family. Also, an elegant open carriage, very little used, farm wagons, &c. Also, a fine silver-plated double harness, horse blankets, sleighs, saddles, bridles, &c. Sale will commence with the furniture in the kitchen.
The Hudson River cars leave Chambers-st. at 8 o'clock, or 9:30 A. M. Also, from 31st-st. twenty minutes later, returning several times during the day.

W. S. MELLICK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MONDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at No. 150 Clinton-place, the entire valuable contents consisting of the most elegantly made and durable furniture; magnificent black walnut furniture, piano-fortes, and rich decorations. The house has been but recently furnished, and the contents are nearly new and in very fine order. The parlor contains elegant Wilton carpeting, 2 carved rosewood etageres, 2 corner do., fine statuary, marble-top tables of all descriptions, and of the most beautiful styles, rich bronze chandeliers, elegantly framed pier and oval mirrors, rich lace and brocatel window curtains, splendid Paris chairs, elegantly upholstered, costly rosewood suites in brocatel and satin, expensive vases, finely finished mantel decorations, fine French clocks, girandoles, &c.; in dining-room very fine mahogany extension table, with its contents of very fine French China, dinner and tea sets, crystal cut-glass ware, silver ware, parian marble pitchers, fine casters, elegant tea services, ivory cutlery, &c.; dining-chairs, sofas, rocking and easy chairs, &c.; in chambers, magnificent rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, such as antique and modern bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, wash and corner stands, pure hair mattresses, paillasses, fine woolen blankets, pillow cases, sheets, &c.; fine tapestry, Brussels, ingrain, 3-ply carpeting on 14 rooms; also a number of very fine oil-paintings, by artists of distinction, embracing marine and inland views, fruit and game pieces, &c. Parties are informed that these goods will be sold without the slightest reservation, as the goods are perfectly free. Catalogues can be had at the house or store of the auctioneer, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, DEC. 1, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,500 Bradford Coal and Iron Co. 1st mort. 6 ⅌ct. Bonds.
$6,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad, 1st mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, 1st mortgage, 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
Note of Chas. A. Griffin, for $150, and 15 shares of American Guano Company, as collateral.

20 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company	$10 each
20 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.	$25 each
65 shares American Coal Company	$25 each
5 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.	$20 each
40 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
60 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.	$20 each
200 shares Citizens' Bank	$25 each
20 shares St. Nicholas Bank	$100 each
20 shares Chatham Bank	$25 each
20 shares Luzerne Anthracite Coal Co.	$25 each
100 shares Dickeson Marble and Zinc Mining Manufacturing Co.	$5 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 4.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 94 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND OAK FURNITURE.—Being the stock of C. J. Schmitt, at No. 808 Broadway.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 808 Broadway, (near Grace Church,) the large and fashionable stock of C. J. Schmitt, (late of No. 536 Broadway,) the whole of which is of the best quality, and warranted of the finest finish and to stand the test of furnace heat. The stock comprises rich rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, satin and muslin; etageres, centre tables, armoires-a-glace, sideboards, fauteuils, fancy chairs, book and library cases, &c. Also, oak dining-room suites. Also, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, mattresses, &c. The whole will be sold without reservation.
TERMS—Under $200, cash; from $200 to $500, thirty days; over $500, four months' approved indorsed paper.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CHARLES-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE.—The undersigned will sell, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Esq., at public auction, at the Merchant's Exchange, New-York, on the 1st day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock M., of that day, the three-story and attic brick house, containing all the modern improvements, situated at No. 12 Warren-place, Charles-st.
Also, a lot of land, situated on the southwest corner of 4th-av. and 84th-st. R. HOWARD, Assignee.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 94 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOSIERY, WOOLEN GOODS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, &c., BEING THE STOCK OF A DEALER.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 480 Grand-st., the entire stock of goods contained therein, consisting of hosiery, Winter goods, fancy trimmings, buttons, &c., &c., by virtue of a chattel mortgage. Terms, cash.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., the 3-story brick house and lot No. 190 Allen-st., near Houston-st. Sale positive. Title perfect. The house will rent for $[illegible] per year. Possession given immediately.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 181 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 50 crates all kinds white granite, blue and common ware; cut, pressed and Bohemian glass, China and fancy goods for the holidays, cutlery, Britannia, &c., &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and sale positive, to close consignments.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer, store No. 16 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF PRINTING MATERIALS, office furniture, &c., at the office of the *United States Economist*, No. 48 Ann-st.; consisting of pearl, bourgeois, nonpareil, minion, agate, job-type, composing-sticks, galleys, imposing-stones, and all fixtures connected with said office; sale at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. L. VULTE, Attorney for mortgagee.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND FANCY CHINA from the shelves, in lots to suit. HENRY S. EVANS will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., 49 crates best white granite, light blue and common ware; also fancy China, glass and plated ware, tea trays, &c., suitable for the holidays. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer—Store No. 16 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF TANNED LEATHER, &c.—On MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1856, at 10 A. M., at the salesroom No. 16 Spruce-st., consisting of a large quantity tanned leather, &c. JAMES C. WILLETT, Sheriff.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, DEC. 1, AT 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., a large lot of stereotype plates, weighing about 5,000 lbs.; particulars at sale.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
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EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
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JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
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L. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. S. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 36 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings).
Cash Capital $200,000,
ALL PAID IN.
This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this city.

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THOS. A. EMMET, President.
GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, 22x45 feet, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner.
P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 40 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, ON FIRST-AV., between 33d and 34th sts., 20 by 45 feet, lots 70 feet, four stories high, in good order; also two, of same description, on 108th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Inquire of IRVING, PARMELEE & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

CYPRESS HILL CEMETERY.—FOR SALE—15 choice lots on Lamartine and Dryden Path, at $40 per lot. Apply to E. L. BOLLES, No. 33 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A well finished brown-stone front English basement house, on the north side of east 36th-st., five doors west from Lexington-av.
FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, two nice parlors and a front basement, with gas, Croton water, &c., in a good neighborhood; rent low; possession given immediately. Apply on the premises No. 191 West 20th-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. 138 Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

$400 FOR A HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, such as range, gas, hot and cold water baths, &c.; house new, and in complete order; also, a good neighborhood between 6th and 7th avs. in 48th-st. Inquire of D. DORITY, on the premises No. 95 West 48th-st., or No. 3 Cortlandt-st.

FACTORY ROOM TO LET—A VERY FINE well-lighted room, 40 by 100 feet, with steady power, in a new brick building a short distance from the City. Apply to No. 39 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., several good farms, from 200 acres down to 15 acres, very desirably located. Within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot, two very desirable properties, one 40 acres, one 14 acres. The two lots mentioned are worthy immediate attention. Good buildings, nearly new, with abundance of fruit, shade trees and shrubbery. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, near the railroad depot.

SUPERIOR GRAZING OR DAIRY FARM—In Dutchess County, N. Y., 270 acres, (or 150) with the improvements, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling, with 14 rooms, 3 good barns, waggon, corn and tenant houses, 3 bearing grafted orchards, 6 springs—one introduced into the kitchen. $3,500 per annum is realized for milk, alone. Will sell at a bargain, or exchange for Brooklyn or City property.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM CONTAINING 130 acres, along the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Hightstown, N. J. For particulars, address D. P. HUTCHINSON, Hightstown, N. J.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 168 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, 11½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FINANCIAL.

THE INTEREST DUE DEC. 1 ON MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS, issued to the Milwaukie and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 26 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE stock of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, will be opened at No. 58 Wall-st., on Monday, Dec. 1, from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M. of each day until the whole capital of $200,000 is subscribed.
EDWARD ANTHONY,
WILLIAM H. CARY,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
New-York, Nov. 26, 1856. Commissioners.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 33 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Eastern Extension Bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1, will be paid on presentation, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, on and after that date.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive.
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1856.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent, upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of December next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 26, 1856.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 30
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 30
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 75
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 75
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	4 00

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.
W. R. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DISCHARGING from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-heath and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

KINDLING WOOD.—BEST QUALITY VIRGINIA pine, seasoned oak, and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered.
S. HARRISON & SON, No. 250 West 24th-st.

DR. ALBAN GOLDSMITH—EX-PROFESSOR of Surgery, having returned to the City, will resume the practice and give lectures on Lithontripsy, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) also all diseases connected with the genito-urinary organs. Office No. 10 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTING of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit customers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of this root, combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy. It speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of *England*, the *Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris*, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning, till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.—CONSUMPTION.—WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA, a safe, reliable family medicine, warranted not to contain one particle of mercury or any other mineral poison, not a nine-days wonder got up to sell and humbug the public. He has used it for years in private families of friends, and now, at the urgent request of hundreds who have seen its remarkable cures where every other remedy has failed, he offers it to the public to benefit and relieve those suffering from that fatal disease so inherent to our changeable climate, carrying off its thousands to an early grave, Consumption. It has effected some of the most remarkable cures ever heard of. How some dear friend was saved from Death when all hope was given up, now live and enjoy good health. Its rare qualities are not only in relieving consumptive patients, but for all diseases of the lungs, racking nervous coughs, night sweats, bronchial affections of the throat, internal inflammation; where the blood is impure it has no equal. The discoverer of Pulmonacia is RICHARD WATKINSON, a gentleman of well-known standing in Philadelphia and New-York. Those that are acquainted with him know there is no quackery or humbug about it, as the number of certificates that can be obtained at the office will satisfy the most incredulous as to its value. R. WATKINSON.
No. 446 Broadway is the only place in the City where it can be obtained. Price $1 per bottle.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 evenings. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. Ward as the greatest benefactor of the day.
Dr. Ward hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may in a few hours enjoy the pleasures of life and feel that "Richard is himself again." Office, No. 59 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, stricture, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 23 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c.; Offices, No. 546 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 3 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an instantaneous cure is obtained. Consultations confidential. Private rooms for waiting. For treatment by letter, address Box No. 880 Post-Office.

DR. R. B. NEWMAN'S CAMPHORATED Plaster, for Rheumatism, Pains, Bruises, Wounds, Sores, Inflamed Breasts, Neuralgia and Diseased Lungs, spread on Canton flannel, each Plaster containing about 25 grains of gum camphor dissolved in camphene. For sale by druggists generally. General Depot, No. 308 Hudson-st., New-York.

INTERESTING TO INVALIDS.—PERSONS suffering from Rheumatism can effect a speedy and lasting cure by the application of SPERRY'S Essence of the Oil of Mustard. Depot No. 304½ Bowery.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships composing this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. Eldridge; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage, apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 10.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG.....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK..Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
First Cabin $130
Second Cabin 75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Dec. 11. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ERICSSON, Captain Lowber, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.
The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE *via* NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The Steamers will hereafter lie at the wharves to receive passengers and freight, thus avoiding all exposures in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents on excess.
For freight or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. E. D. LUDLOW, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, 3d December, from pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, 6th December.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 13, N. R., for the above ports, and will leave at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 6th inst.
The Wednesday's steamer of this line is discontinued for the present, but one will be dispatched for the above ports every Saturday.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT
of the celebrated
ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
NO. 51 DEY-ST.
A full assortment of these instruments are offered for sale, on the most favorable terms of the trade, by
A. BERNARD.
Also, Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BARGAINS.—BOSTON PIANOS, WITH NEW scale, iron frame, patent suspension bridge, from HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s celebrated Manufactory, at reduced prices for cash. MASON & HAMLIN'S Premium Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every style. New 7-octave Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for rent, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODern improved piano, with or without molian. Manufactory Nos. 125 and 128 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Salesroom No. 203 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
CHAS. B. ATHERTON, Agent.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SEVERAL CHEAP SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes in excellent condition, for sale or for hire. Also, a fine assortment of superior new pianos for sale at G. BERGOVIST'S Piano warerooms, No. 48 West 15th-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

NOTICE.—THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI Railroad Company have removed their office to No. 44 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—CLARK & JESUP HAVE REMOVED to their new offices, No. 41 Exchange-place.

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions for sale only at No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., near Grace Church. No. 10 Chambers-st., and No. 63 Ann-st.
Second edition, now ready,
THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. PHELAN. Just published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price $1. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price at No. 63 Ann-st.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILROAD—[illegible]

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, [illegible] Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk [illegible]. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. [illegible] at Owego, and proceed the next morning. [illegible] 5 P. M., for Dunkirk. [illegible] for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York station, from corner of White and Centre sts.
6:30 A. M., Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central trains at 9 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
4 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:10, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 8:15, Rouse's Point 9 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 [illegible]) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad [illegible]; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M. [illegible] at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave there [illegible], for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing [illegible], 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., and East Albany [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW ENGLAND ROUTE TO BRADFORD, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, AND PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:20 P. M. Express. Leave Providence 8 A. M. Express, and 12:30 P. M. Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see Pathfinder Railway Guide.
J. A. BROOKS, Asst. President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($11 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45 and 10 A. M., 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and connecting with passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 45 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE BY PETER CAVANAGH, in the performance of a contract between the undersigned, HERMAN D. ALDRICH and the said PETER CAVANAGH, bearing date the 10th day of September, in the year 1856; the said HERMAN D. ALDRICH, pursuant to the terms of the said contract, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 100 Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the [illegible] day of December next, at noon of that day, by JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said PETER CAVANAGH, under and by virtue of the said contract of, in and to the premises described in the said contract, as follows, to wit: "The eight lots of land on the northerly side of First-place, Brooklyn, commencing 80 feet east from the northeast corner of First-place and Clinton-street, each lot 25 feet by 100 feet, exclusive of 33 feet, six inches for court-yards; together with all the right, title and interest of the said CAVANAGH of, in and to the buildings, or parts of buildings, thereon erected, together with the improvements and appurtenances of every kind, nature and description whatsoever, thereunto belonging. The said contract may be seen, and all necessary information obtained, on application to Messrs. F. G. BURNHAM and R. A. McCURDY, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, room No. 16 and 17.
HERMAN D. ALDRICH.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, } Attorneys.
FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, }
New-York, Nov. 29, 1856.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY PHILLIPS against CATHERINE LEVINS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest from the 13th day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1856.
C. S. WEBB, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Nov. 22, 1856. C. S. WEBB,
n24-law6wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD H. HINSDALE against FRANK SPENCER and CHRISTOPHER SPENCER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fourteen dollars and five cents, with interest from the 26th day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated [illegible], 1856.
THEODORE HINSDALE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the above named Clerk's office on the [illegible] day of November, 1856. THEODORE HINSDALE,
n24-law6wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—DANIEL HOPKINS, Plaintiff, against LUCIUS CADY, Defendant.—Summons.—To LUCIUS CADY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York City Hall, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 329 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and five dollars and thirteen cents, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1856.
E. W. & G. F. CHESTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Above defendant will take notice that said complaint was filed as above on the 11th day of September, 1856.
E. W. & G. F. CHESTER,
n24-law6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSMAN E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SUMNER STONE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, an executor, at his office, No. 30 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated May 31, 1856.
[illegible] STONE, Executor.
je2-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of [illegible], No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, [illegible].
LOUISA HYDE, Administratrix.
jy16-law6mM

NEW-YORK CITY.

Suicide [illegible] by a Spiritualist.

[illegible] FAIRBANKS, a patent agent, [illegible] the lower part of Broadway, committed [illegible] between 8 and 9 o'clock Saturday morning, [illegible] from a fifth story window of his lodgings, No. 656 Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-ninth [illegible] the street upon his head, and was of course [illegible] killed.

[illegible] FAIRBANKS was 35 years of age, and a man of [illegible] attainments. His parents reside at Leon, in this State. He studied law in the office of Gen. NIVENS, [illegible] Monticello, and practiced at the Bar for some years. Afterwards he became a patent attorney, and about the same time an assistant editor of the *Scientific American*. About two years ago he opened a European and American Patent Agency, at No. 308 Broadway, which he continued until his death. He made several important inventions, and was much absorbed in the consideration of a universal language. [illegible] a sister whom he dearly loved, and already [illegible] suffering from some unfortunate love affair, he became [illegible] some months ago strongly possessed of a desire to hold communion with the spirit of his departed sister.

[illegible] this time he eagerly devoured all the spiritualist publications, had frequent interviews with mediums, attended all the spiritual gatherings, and at length actually believed that his sister conversed with him. He became in fact a decided and devout Spiritualist and was ever seeking to make converts to the new belief, which he advocated in impassioned language.

Lately he seemed greatly troubled in mind, and the night before his death he sat up till a late hour reading the Bible. He arose early Saturday morning, went to the Tremont House, a few doors distant, [illegible] his meals, wrote a letter which has not been found, and then returned to his lodgings and precipitated himself from a fifth-story window to the sidewalk.

When his body was picked up a rope was found in one pocket and a razor in another, and among the papers found were several spiritual communications, and the following in lead pencil on a piece of paper without date or signature:

"I am certainly not insane. Write to my father to settle my estate. This is the day to live."

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest upon the body was held on Saturday forenoon by Coroner HILLS. The following evidence was taken:

Clarkson Dye, proprietor of the Tremont House, deposed: Deceased took his meals at my house for some months past; he lodged at the house of Mr. Earle, No. 656 Sixth-avenue; he was a patent agent in Fowler & Wells' office; last night he remained in the room of one of my guests, to a late hour, reading the Bible; about half past eleven he left, returning about seven o'clock this morning; on his return he wrote a note on my desk, and went away without his breakfast; in about five or seven minutes afterwards I heard he had killed himself by throwing himself out of the window of his lodging-house; I went down to the place and found him lying dead on the sidewalk, with his feet hanging down the cellar [illegible], and his brains scattered about the walk; I requested the policeman to remove him to my house, which was done; I think he was a monomaniac, [illegible] upon subjects of a spiritual nature.

[illegible] testified: Was passing up the Sixth-avenue, between seven and eight o'clock this morning, and when opposite No. 656, having my umbrella up, something (proved to be deceased) struck my umbrella and knocked it over to one side, and also struck me on my head; deceased lay still when he struck the ground, coming down upon his face or forehead; I looked up at the house and saw a window open in the fifth story; I called out, and saw a woman in the basement; she came out, and seeing the sight, his brains being dashed about for an area of twelve feet, she retreated; I was afterwards informed that he was a lodger in the house, and hired a front room on the fifth floor.

[illegible] Earle, residing at No. 656 Sixth-avenue, deposed: My mother rented a front room on the fifth floor to John E. Fairbanks; I noticed that he acted very strangely for the past few days; he [illegible] the whole family a few nights ago by his strange and awful noises, as if he was in great agony; [illegible] went to his room and he said all was right now, that the noise had been caused by the spirits, and he had messages from his sister; he jumped out of the window of an empty room on the fifth floor; a lady occupying the adjoining room heard and saw him jump out by looking out of her window.

Mary E. Bush, residing at No. 656 Sixth-avenue, deposed: I hire a front room of Mrs. Earle, on the fifth floor, at the above place; I have seen deceased but few times; two or three nights ago I was disturbed by strange noises in the house, as of some one in great agony; I did not know they came from deceased's room; about seven o'clock this morning I heard deceased come up alone and try my door, which was locked; finding he could not get in, he unlocked the other door, which was locked, with the key on the outside, and walked swiftly across the floor, raised the window, and giving one groan, threw himself out; I jumped up, and looking out of my window, saw him falling before he had reached the pavement; he shut the door of the room after he went in; I heard no other footsteps than his; I immediately gave the alarm.

The jury of inquest reported the annexed

VERDICT.

"JOHN E. FAIRBANKS came to his death by fracture of the skull and other injuries, received by jumping out of a window in the fifth story of house No. 656 Sixth-avenue, on the 29th day of December, 1856, while laboring under temporary insanity, caused by belief in Spiritualism."

The body was taken in charge by the Coroner until the friends of deceased could arrive.

The Late Suicide.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF SIXTH-AVENUE AND FORTIETH-STREET, Sunday, Nov. 30.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

MR. EDITOR: Mr. FAIRBANKS jumped from a window of his lodgings in Sixth-avenue below Thirty-ninth-street, instead of from a window of my house, as is stated in several of the Sunday papers.

He took his meals here, and here the inquest was held, which will probably account for the error.

On being informed of the occurrence, I hastened to the spot, and found him in his gore, and in the beating rain, just as he had fallen full half an hour before, and understanding that the occupants of the house declined admitting his body, I had it immediately removed to the Tremont House. CLARKSON DYE.

The Catholic Hospital.

We have received many letters inquiring if it is really true as stated in the notices of the late fair for the benefit of St. Vincent's Hospital, that Protestants as well as Catholics are admitted to the Hospital and upon the same terms. One of our reporters visited the Hospital on Saturday, which has removed lately, by the way, from Thirteenth-street, near the New-York Medical College, to West Eleventh-street, near Seventh-avenue. He went through some of the Wards—all which are under the charge of the "Sisters of Charity." The rooms seemed large, airy, and well ventilated. The comforts afforded to the sick are equally open they say to Protestants and Catholics. All who are able pay $3 a week. If a great number of either poor Catholics or poor Protestants were to apply they could not be accommodated, as the funds hitherto have been quite limited. But some non-paying sick are always present. Within the past year eighteen poor Protestants have shared their hospitality, and two such are there now. One Protestant died there last week. This feature of open doors to all, without regard to the religion of the applicant, the St. Vincent only shares with the other Hospitals in town.

The Weather.

On Saturday morning, by 8 o'clock, the City was covered an inch deep with snow. By noon we had passed through a hail-storm and were enjoying a heavy rain—which did not hold up till evening. Yesterday was a bright, sunny day, but a raw and cold one.

Saturday was the last day of the term for the reception of taxes, but in consequence of the extremely unpleasant state of the weather the scene at the office of the Receiver of Taxes was not so boisterous nor so interesting to the spectator as on several previous years. Those desiring to pay were ranged in post-office order as they entered, and when the night came a large sum of money had been intrusted to the care of Mr. HOWARD.

The Mercantile Library Association lecture course was opened last week by Speaker BANKS. To-night Ik. Marvel presents his "Pictures of Venice—Earlier." Another lecture by Ik., two by Dr. VINTON, and one by ARTHUR GILMAN are all that are advertised as yet.

The Stonington and Fall River boats did not arrive until 10 o'clock Sunday morning, being detained by a heavy snow-storm East.

Fires.

IN GREENWICH-STREET.

[illegible] 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire [illegible] from the smoke-pipe of the hot air furnace [illegible] in the dwelling No. 289 Greenwich-street, [illegible] Ward. It was soon put out. Damage [illegible] The building is insured for $2,500 in the [illegible] Company.

[illegible] Accidental Death.

An inquest was held on Saturday, by Coroner CONNERY, upon the body of ELISHA CHASE, who, on the previous day, fell overboard at the foot of Roosevelt-street, and although speedily rescued, survived the shock [illegible]

BUCKMAN'S NEW CITY HALL.—We are very glad to learn that Mayor WOOD intends to veto the resolution lately passed by the Common Council in favor of adopting BUCKMAN's plans for a new City Hall. If the Mayor will do a few similar good turns, the people of New-York will erect a monument to his memory when he goes out of office. We are greatly in need of a new City Hall, and the public business suffers for the lack of suitable office room for the City officials, but we had better wait twenty years longer for suitable accommodations than adopt any such preposterous designs as those furnished by the BUCKMANS. They would have disgraced the City if they had been accepted.—*Sunday Courier.*

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part* I.—779, 1064, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1155, 1156, 1157. *Part* II.—Nos. 1069, 1044, 939, 498, 529, 546, 609, 649, 750, 777, 844, 949, 954, 959, 960.

SUPERIOR COURT DAY CALENDAR FOR DEC. 1.—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 787, 542, 487, 469, 814, 815, 816, 817, 819, 820, 821, 822, 824, 825, 827, 828, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 748, 788, 530, 771, 791, 749, 759, 389, 780, 781, 789.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—The whole calendar will be called. Causes, if ready, may be argued when reached. On filing a consent with the clerk, causes may be set down for any day in the Term.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Will open, and immediately thereafter adjourn till Monday, Dec. 8.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 29.

Before Hon. Judge Bosworth.

VIOLATION OF THE EMIGRATION LAWS.

The Commissioners of Emigration vs. William Cook.—In this case, reported yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict of $500 against Capt. Cook, of the ship [illegible], for neglecting to land his passengers at the pier designated by the plaintiffs.

[Advertisement.]

Several members of Congress were at BRADY's on Saturday, to get their honorable faces immortalized in those

BEAUTIFUL AMBROTYPES,

those perfectest of all pictures. Not only the magnates of the land, but the great mass of intelligent people, are agreed beyond question upon one point, and that is,

THE BEST PICTURES IN THE WORLD

are made at BRADY's, No. 359 Broadway; and the Ambrotype is the best of all.

TIME HAS PROVED THEM

to be all that has been claimed, and forever settled the question of durability in their favor; while their superior fidelity to the original, as likenesses, have never been questioned.

STRANGERS AND CITIZENS

will please to remember that old pictures are accurately copied or reproduced at this establishment, particular attention being paid to that branch of business. BRADY'S GALLERY,

No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

THE GIN QUESTION AGAIN.—The following communication from Messrs. R. E. MESSENGER & Co. presents a new phase in the interesting gin question. The reader will comprehend it at a glance:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The purity of our London Cordial Gin has very naturally excited the envy of all with whose trade in the various imitations it so seriously interferes; but their petty assaults duly establish their own mortification, and leave them self-exposed before the public they have so long flattered themselves they have so successfully duped. Once demonstrated that DEVENGER & CHARLES, who boast of having, *five years ago*, originally introduced the London Cordial Gin into the United States, have not had occasion to receive an invoice for a twelvemonth, and that SIMPSON & BROS. have never received any at all, what must be the inevitable inference? Why, *that we dispose of the only really pure London Cordial* Gin in this market. Unlike the soi-disant Schiedam Schnapps, our beverage has never been pronounced adulterated by the Board of Ten Governors; nor can it be by any person conversant with the genuine imported article, as sold by us in pint and quart bottles at 50 cents and $1 each, with our autographs upon the same, at our *depôt, No. 58 Fulton-street*, and by respectable druggists. Beware of impostors!

R. E. MESSENGER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH FOR GURNEY.—Three medals were awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for Photographic productions, to wit:

A gold medal for the best unretouched Photographs.

A gold medal for the best Photographs colored in oil (life size) on canvas.

A bronze medal for the best Photographs colored in pastel.

Call and examine the premium pictures, at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—An immense performance is to be given at this favorite theatre to-night. The great "Wealth and Worth" is to commence its fourth week. The grand pantomime of "Raoul; or, the Magic Star," is to be revived, and the concluding piece will be that sterling and staunch old Irish drama, "Brien Boroihme; or, the Maid of Erin." It would, indeed, be a difficult task for any other theatre in the City to equal such an entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The cynics of the medical schools are constrained to admit that HOLLOWAY's Pills banish disease from the stomach, liver and bowels, without reducing the strength of the patient. This is the greatest medical triumph of the nineteenth century.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

PARMELE—ROOME.—In this City, on Wednesday Nov. 26, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, THEODORE W. PARMELE to EMILIE F., daughter of Charles Roome.

MCLEAN—SUPPLEE.—At Starkey, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Mr. Frasse, CYRUS F. MCLEAN, of this City, to Miss SAMELIA A. SUPPLEE, eldest daughter of Daniel Supplee, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

MARSTON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 29, of consumption, Mrs. GERTRUDE MARSTON.

Friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 13 Suffolk-st., without further invitation.

KERR.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 29, in hope of a blessed immortality, JOHN R. KERR, aged 46 years and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 48th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred at Manhasset, on Tuesday.

Long Island papers please copy.

NEVE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 28, of consumption, MARY, eldest daughter of John and Margaret Neve, aged 22 years and 2 months.

CODEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 30, ROSALIE SARAH, wife of Wm. H. Codey, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 67 5th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BRUSH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 29, CALEB BRUSH, Sr., aged 93 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and those of his sons, Joshua, Jacob, Benjamin D., Caleb, Jr., and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 Grove-st., this day, (Monday,) at 9½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 30, of scarlet fever, EDITH STUART, only daughter of Gilead A. and Annie M. Smith, aged 3 years, 11 months and 19 days.

Funeral services at their residence, No. 141 West 14th-st., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DEAN.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 29, of consumption, CHARLES DEAN, aged 21 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 131 Elizabeth-st.

ORMENY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 30, of disease of the lungs, Mrs. SARAH B. ORMENY, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 128 West 38th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at 5 o'clock P. M., after a short and severe illness, JANE MARY, wife of John Benson, aged 33 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, corner of Sydney-place and Livingston-st., on Monday morning, Dec. 1, at 9½ o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

BURRELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 29, ELIZABETH BROOKS, relict of the late Theodore Burrell, Esq., in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, Ferdinand Mann, Isaac Winslow, and the late Hiram B. Lathrop, are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 209 Union-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Norwich and Danbury, Conn., and Saugerties, N. Y., papers please copy.

HOW.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 24, ROBERT S., infant son of Calvin F. and Eliza L. How, of Brooklyn.

FOX.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Nov. 29, suddenly, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of John S. Fox.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 49 Sussex-st., without further invitation.

EUTON.—At Astoria, on Saturday, Nov. 29, of hasty consumption, ABRAHAM EUTON, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence.

STEBBINS.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Nov. 29, CLIFF STEBBINS, eldest son of the late D. M. Stebbins, Esq., aged 15 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

MARSH.—At Smithville, N. C., on Thursday, Nov. 20, MATTHEW, son of the late David Marsh, in the 51st year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 29.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, 1860	102	100 Mich. Cen. R.R.b60	96¾
1,000 do.	103¼	5 Panama Rd.	97½
27,500 Cal. St. 7s, '75..s3	69½	200 do.	97
500 do.	69½	200 do....b60	97¼
3,000 Virginia 6s	93¾	500 Ill. Cen. Rd....s60	116½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. Bs.	90	400 do.	116½
1,000 E.R.3m.b.'83	59	50 do.	117
1,000 E. R'd 2d M. Bs.	90	100 do....b30	116¾
11,000 E.RR. Ct.Bs.1871	89½	200 do....b30	116¾
2,000 H.R.R. R.Ct.Bs.	69	41 Cl. Col. & Cin. Rd.	103¾
8,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	91¼	200 Cle. & Pitts. RR. b7	59
11,000 do.	91½	500 do....b60	60¼
1,000 Ill. F'd. Bs. w. p.	88½	50 Gal. & Ch. RR. b60	118½
2,000 L. E.&W. 2d m.bs	69½	75 do.	118½
5 Bank of Com.	108	50 do....b60	119
100 Bank Com. Scrip.	102¾	600 Clev. & Tol. RR. b60	74¼
6 Shoe & Leather Bk	110	400 do.	74
43 St. Nich. Ins. Co.	98	25 do.	73½
25 Penn. Coal Co.	96¼	100 do....s60	73½
150 do....b60	96	200 do....b3	74¼
100 do....s60	96	200 do.	74
50 N.Y. Cen. R.R....c	88¾	200 do....s10	74
50 do....s60	88½	300 do....s60	73¾
200 do....b60	89	500 do....b3	74
150 do....b60	89	50 do....s60	73¾
50 do....s3	88¾	200 do....b15	74
650 Erie Railroad....s3	61¼	200 do....b10	74¼
100 do.	61½	300 do....b7	74
400 do....s60	61½	100 Chi. & Rk.I.R.R.b60	97
100 do....b30	61½	25 do.	96¾
200 do....b60	61½	562 do.	97
100 do....s30	61½	50 do....b60	97¼
600 do....s3	61½	500 do....s60	96¾
200 do....b60	61½	150 do....s60	96¾
2300 Reading R.R....s4m	82	50 Milw. & Miss. R.b60	79
500 do....c	82½	70 do.	78½
650 do....c	82½	100 do....b30	78½
1300 do....c	82½	200 do....b60	78½
800 do....b60	83	25 do.	78
100 M.So.& N.Ia. R.b60	88¾	15 La Crosse & Mil. R.	84
420 do....c	88¾	50 do....b30	84½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Cal. State 7s, '72.	70	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.s60	74
400 Erie Railroad....s30	61½	200 do....s30	73¾
200 do.	61½	600 do....s60	74
100 do....s10	61½	300 do....b60	74¼
300 do....b60	61½	100 do....b3	74½
100 do....b3	61½	150 do....b60	74½
50 Panama Railr'd..b3	97	200 Chic. & R.I. R....s60	97
50 do.	97¼	50 do.	97½
50 do....b60	97½	225 do....b30	97¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.b60	89	100 do....b30	97½
100 do.	88¾	150 La Cr. & Mil. R.	84
200 Mich. So.& N.-I. R.	88	50 do....b30	84½
300 do....b60	88½	50 do....s30	83¾
15 do.	88¼	8 do.	83½
26 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	106	300 Cleve.& Pitts. R.s30	58¾
50 Milw. & Miss. R.R.	78½	200 Reading Railr'd.b60	83½
50 do....b60	79	100 do.	83½

MONDAY, Dec. 1—A. M.

The California Mail and Treasure of Nov. 5, were delivered early on Saturday. Both are especially satisfactory, so far as the financial accounts are concerned. *The Gold deliveries by this steamer at New-York are $1,890,290.* The packet on the Pacific side also brought down to the Isthmus of Panama $586,146 for England direct, and $65,000 for New-Orleans. The mining accounts *are of a steady and confident character, although* the want of rain is complained of in some of the mountain placers. The express of WELLS, FARGO & Co. was bringing to San Francisco about $800,000 in Gold Dust per week, of which only $121,112 went into the Branch Mint during the month of October, owing to the suspension of the machinery of the establishment in the early part of the month. The coinage of the previous deposits amounted to $1,090,000. The total entries of Foreign Merchandise at the San Francisco Custom-House, for the twelve months ending Sept. 30, amounted to $7,490,088, on which the duties thereon were $1,742,781. The popular elections in the city of San Francisco, on the 4th of November, resulted in favor of the Reform Municipal Ticket; an event which is hailed by the Press of that city as an auspicious one for finances. It is stated that under the recent act of consolidation and inauguration of the Reformed Administration, the expenses of the City Government will be reduced to $350,576; whereas the wastefulness and gross corruption of the past three years have cost an average of $1,778,045. The City has been relieved by the State Executive from martial law, and the Vigilance Committee, besides voluntarily disbanding, are now rejoicing in their individual capacity over the first fruits of their high measured, but certainly salutary rule of last Summer, as demonstrated in a fair and quiet election and the success of the reform ticket. It is believed, also, that the State, as well as the city, is at length relieved of the bad men who had seized upon its finances only to abuse the public credit and defraud the public exchequer, and it now looks as though the interest on the State Debt will henceforth be regularly, and by anticipation, provided for in this City. Of the resources and ability of the State, and the good faith and disposition of the mass of the people to provide abundantly for the semi-annual charge upon this debt, there ought to be no question. There will be none, when it is known that the rule of all such people as PALMER, COOK & Co. is forever at an end. There was quite a demand on Saturday for California Bonds, and the new issue sold largely at 69¼, ½@70.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week shows some evidences of the near approach of the preparations for the Winter and Spring trade in Foreign Goods. The entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounted to $4,060,700, against $2,527,503 same week last year. The Exports of Produce were also quite heavy, and with the miscellaneous items, the total clearances are $1,862,207, against $1,755,661 same week last year. The heavy movement in Grain and Flour is, as it was this time last season, the remarkable feature. The bulk of Wheat now going forward is very large—472,830 bushels for the week, against 277,889 the same week last year. The average export value, however, is only $1 55, against $2 15 ℔ bushel last season. The Export of Specie entered at the Custom-House during the week was $569,690; last year, same week, only $24,706: in addition to which, the *Black Warrior* from Havana and New-Orleans, is reported, unofficially, to have taken about $350,000 in Spanish and American gold. These sums, and an accumulation of $155,199, make an apparent difference of $1,074,799 against the Bank reserve, and as the California deliveries of Saturday only partially reached Bank in season to be counted but one day on the average of six, the total average reserve on the statement to be made up this afternoon will probably show only about $12,250,000, although the business of the new week will open on $14,000,000 in Bank. *The last average was $12,971,968.*

According to the official monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, rendered by the Custom-House, and which we published early last month, the Import of Foreign Merchandise, for the calendar year, from the 1st January to the 1st November, amounted to..........$185,833,000
Add four weeks in November..........11,977,119

Total to date	$197,809,119
Against same time 1855	140,968,871
Increase to date	$56,838,248

The same tables made the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign reexported,) to Nov. 1..........$68,976,000
Add four weeks in November..........7,372,226

Total to date	$[illegible]
Against same time in 1855	60,[illegible]
Increase to date	$[illegible]

The same tables made the Export of Specie, direct from New-York, from 1st January to 1st November..........$33,[illegible]
Add four weeks in November..........2,480,945

Total to date	$36,124,948
Against same time in 1855	26,673,846
Increase to date	$9,451,097

Our Gold tables for the calendar year made the receipts at this port from California, from 1st January to 1st November, inst...........$33,127,759
Add since 1st November..........2,573,731

Total to date	$36,701,490
Against same time in 1855	35,547,050
Increase to date	$1,154,436

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the principal articles of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	3,537	$146,406	3,959	$182,130
Flour, bbls.	66,460	639,969	64,874	499,835
Corn Meal, bbls.	842	3,966	1,085	3,876
Wheat, bushels	277,889	596,828	472,830	734,590
Corn, bushels	39,837	39,799	67,447	56,514
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	710	15,419	543	14,989
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	1,421	14,948	265	2,450
Total Produce		$1,442,024		$1,455,819
Miscellaneous		313,637		406,388
Total for the week		$1,755,661		$1,862,207

The past week was one of very decided improvement in Money and Stock affairs, principally marked in the better tone of confidence in general trade circles and among outside money-lenders and banking people. There is no further reduction in the rates of discount on long paper or on other bills declined at bank, but greater freedom in bank discounts, which, to regular customers, may be said to come quite easy. The advance attempted early in the week in Foreign bills, was not supported, and the consequence was that the Cunard steamer, on Wednesday last, carried out little over half a million of Gold; a sum quite inconsiderable for a direct opportunity while the rates of money are ruling so dear in England. The Southampton steamer, on Saturday, took only $3,000, the rates for Sterling bills closing 109½@¾, and Francs 5.20@5.18¾. The California arrival, *although too late in the week to affect the apparent* average reserve of Gold in Bank, as it will appear *on the official statement this afternoon*, greatly strengthens the position of the banking movement for the month of December. The advance on the Stock Exchange during the week, though rendered somewhat unsteady by the usual bold tactics of the leading *Bears* to resist a rising market, was marked and unequivocal, the differences on the list, compared with the previous week, ranging from 1 to 2¼ ℔ cent. at the close on Saturday. This is the more notable from the absence of all defined cliques or parties on the *Bull* side, the last combination of this sort having, about a fortnight since, sold a large mass of New-York and Erie shares at about 60 ℔ cent., the closing installment of which was delivered on Saturday, the Stock closing 61¾ ℔ cent. sales at the second or afternoon board. The following is the

COURSE OF STOCK PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

	Saturday, Nov. 15.	Saturday, Nov. 22.	Saturday, Nov. 29.
Virginia 6s	94¼	93½	94
Missouris	89¾	88¼	89¼
Tennessees	91¾	91½	92
New-York Central	88	87¼	88¾
Erie	61¼	60½	60
Reading	81¾	81¾	83¼
Toledo	72	71¾	74¼
Galena	115	17	118½
Michigan Central	97	96¼	96¾
Southern Michigan	87¾	86¾	88½
Panama	95¾	96	97½
Illinois Centrals	90½	91½	91¾
Cleve. & Pittsburg	59	58¾	59
Rock Island	94¼	96	97¼
Pennsylvania Coal	96	96	96½
Del. & Hudson	126½	127	126
Illinois Cent. Scrip	117	116	118½
La Crosse	81¼	78½	83½

We are indebted to Mr. Sub-Treasurer CISCO and his assistants for a statement of the business of the Government Office in this City, for the month of November, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Nov. 1, 1856, by balance		$9,606,067 56
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$2,852,307 87	
On account of Pat. Fees	4,312 61	
On account of P.O. Dep't.	43,098 56	
On account of Transfers	145,000 00	
On account of Miscellan's	2,075 90—	3,045,683 34
Total		$12,651,751 90
Treasury Drafts paid	$4,031,584 86	
Post-Office Drafts	277,184 25—	4,308,769 11
Nov. 29, 1856, balance		$8,342,983 79
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$1,545,070 72	
By Receipts during the Month	1,571,040 59—	3,116,111 31
To Payments		1,536,075 89
Balance		$1,580,035 42
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts		$96,439 04
To Payments		2,355 00
Balance		$94,084 04
By Receipts for Customs in Nov., 1856		$2,852,207 89
By Receipts for Customs in Nov., 1855		2,299,560 95
Increase Nov., 1856		$556,646 92
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,367,056 85
By Coin received during the Month	$26,555 84	
By Fine Bars, during the Month	1,764,447 49—	1,791,003 33
Total		$3,158,059 18
To Payments in Coin	$46,980 65	
To Paym'ts in Fine Bars	1,855,981 51—	1,902,962 16
Balance		$1,255,097 02
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$10,017,102 25	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	965,164 08—	$10,982,266 33
By Fine Bars in Assay Office		289,939 94
By Unparted Bullion and Fine Silver in Assay Office	996,797 90—	1,286,730 84
Total		$12,268,997 17

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE.

Deposits of Gold		$1,530,000 00
Foreign Coins	$3,000	
Foreign Bullion	1,500	
United States Bullion	1,515,500	
Deposits of Silver		$16,000 00
Foreign Coins	$2,500	
Foreign Bullion	300	
U. S. Bullion, (contained in Gold)	12,110	
U. S. Bullion, Lake Superior	600	
Total Deposits, payable in Bars	1,510,000	
Total Deposits, payable in Coins	36,000—	1,536,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		$1,750,568 04

The Coal tonnage on the Reading Road last week—the regular weekly accounts being made up to Thursday—was 51,851 tons, an increase of 1,124 on the corresponding week of last year. The Tonnage of Friday and Saturday will close the fiscal year of the Company. The deficiency, as compared with the previous year, will not exceed 115,000 tons in the Coal traffic, while the general merchandise business of the road will show an increase. The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday makes the supply of Coal thus far in the calendar year, from all the Pennsylvania fields, by railroad and canals, 5,616,908 tons, against 5,579,922 to same time last year. The *Journal* adds:

"The business of the railroad is heavy again, in consequence of the difficulties at Richmond having been adjusted, exceeding the quantity sent for the corresponding week last year 14,124 tons.

"The weather, very fortunately for the consumers of Coal, continues favorable, but the trade, notwithstanding, is drawing to a close by the canals, because but few boatmen will venture on long trips so late in the season. The supply from all the sources up to the close of navigation will, in all probability, show an increase this year ranging from 100,000 to 150,000 tons, against 695,755 tons last year.

"The canal will gain about 60,000 tons over last year's shipments. *It is now about 40,594 tons ahead*, and will, without doubt, continue open for two or three weeks longer, if the present favorable weather continues. It closed last year on the 15th or 16th of December.

"The water was drawn off the Delaware and Hudson Canal to-day, and all shipments from that quarter have ceased. The Pennsylvania Coal Company sent to market 612,501 tons, which is an increase of 116,541 tons over last year—and the Delaware and Hudson Company's shipments fall off 41,118 tons, making the total increase from that quarter this year 74,923 tons."

The New-Orleans *Price Current* of Saturday week, Nov. 22, reports of the Cotton and Money market:

"In our semi-weekly Cotton report we had occasion to notice the continuance of a very good demand, the sales of the first three days of the week amounting to 26,500 bales, with full prices for the Middling grades. The *City of Washington's* advices, four days later, were before the public in the course of Tuesday, reporting a further 1-16d. decline in the Liverpool market, and on Wednesday buyers in this market obtained some little advantage, with sales of about 11,500 bales. On Thursday the market opened with some inquiry, but generally with somewhat lower offers, and the market wore a heavy appearance, the sales being confined to about 5,500 bales. Towards the close the *Niagara's* advices, still three days later, were published, reporting the decline at Liverpool within the week to have been 1-16d.@⅛d. ℔ lb., with sales of only about 30,000 bales. These advices being quite as favorable as could have been expected, no very marked effect was produced upon our market, particularly as the rather large business of the past two weeks had relieved factors somewhat from pressure of stock. The sales yesterday were about 8,000 bales, which would make a total for the past three days of 25,000 bales, and for the week of 51,500 bales, the bulk of which has been taken for France, the Continent and the North, with some parcels for Great Britain, Spain, &c.

"The Money Market since our last review has been in quite an easy condition, and very little difficulty has been experienced in negotiating paper out-doors at rates within the range of our quotations, which are, for first-class paper 7@8, and for long ditto 8@9 ℔ cent. Second class short paper 9@10, and for other descriptions from 10@15 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Within two weeks past the sales of Cotton have amounted to some six millions of dollars, which circumstance has not been without its influence on monetary transactions.

"We have no particular feature in the rates of Exchange to note, different from our last report, other than a slight improvement in the rate of Exchange on Paris, and an improved demand for Sterling, without, however, any change in the rates of the latter. The market is well supplied with all descriptions of drafts, more particularly for domestic funds, and short sight is again a shade lower, as our quotations will show. We quote Sterling clear bills 7½@8¼@8⅝. Bills lading drafts, 7¼@7¾. Francs, 5.35@5.26¼@5.32½. New-York, sixty days' drafts, 2½@2¾ discount; five and ten days', ¾@1 ℔ cent. Sight, ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. discount."

The lake steamer *Golden Gate*, reported destroyed by fire on Lake Erie on Saturday, belonged to Mr. ELISHA C. LITCHFIELD of this City. Loss about $25,000; covered by insurance.

The *American Railroad Journal* of Saturday put forth, under its editorial head, the following cheerful view of the present financial position of the country:

"The commercial position of the United States is now admitted to compare favorably with that of any of the leading powers of the world. It is the strongest of any, when we compare the means of our people with the calls upon them, and the resources they possess. Up to the present moment the wants neither of the Federal or State Governments are so great as to be inconveniently or sensibly felt. All the surplus earnings of our people consequently become the basis of further production. They have another advantage in the fact that labor produces more in this than any of the countries of Europe. Of the great staples, cotton and the cereals, we produce abundantly, with no further labor than that of turning up the soil. We now possess what we never had before, and what no country has in an equal degree, railways penetrating every nook and corner of the land, affording cheap and expeditious means of transport at all seasons of the year. All the conditions which can secure the greatest reward to labor exist, and the prosperity of the country rests upon *bases* perfectly natural and normal in themselves.

"As a basis of our foreign trade we have *three* articles of prime importance in the commerce of the world—food, cotton for clothing, and the precious metals. We can meet any demand upon us for the former. In raw cotton, we have the monopoly of production for the world, and export it to the amount of $100,000,000 annually. This product never fails. We produce more than $50,000,000 in gold annually, and can export a very considerable portion of the amount without inconvenience. We have thus in the precious metals a *surplus always* on hand sufficient to meet any balance that may be found against us in the course of trade. No element of strength appears to be wanting to our people. Taking one year with another we can hardly fail hereafter to show a favorable balance in our dealing with other nations. With our increased means of internal commerce, our exportable commodities *are very largely increased, so that the future* is almost certain to give an increased strength in everything that relates to our foreign relations.

"So much for our *foreign* commerce. As the prosperity of every nation depends much more upon its *domestic* than its foreign commerce, we are *stronger* than any other from the vastly superior means for its *accommodation. The diversities of our climate give* to us nearly all the products that enter into consumption, from the grains and grasses of the extreme North to the sugars and fruits of the tropics. The internal commerce of a country with suitable avenues *for its movement, must be very active between* a people among whom is raised nearly every article they consume. Avenues of some kind are the necessary conditions of all commerce and all wealth. The wealth of a nation may be more accurately measured by the extent and excellence of its highways than by any other test. It may, in fact, be said that there is hardly any limit to the possible wealth of a people who have the means of economic and speedy distribution *of whatever they can produce.* In all the means at present used, our people possess a great superiority over any other. In a few years more, we shall have hardly anything to wish for in this line. In addition, we have far greater natural resources than any other people.

"Reasoning from the above data, we may safely reckon upon the financial strength of the United States. There is no doubt whatever that our people were never so strong as at the present moment. They are already reaping the benefits of their unrivaled system of public works, although their construction is only just completed. In five years more these benefits will be quintupled, and a corresponding financial and commercial strength will be the result."

The Canal Commissioners, at Albany, have directed the water to be drawn off the Canals on the 10th December, if not sooner closed by ice. The present look of the weather favors the hope that navigation will continue good for the remaining ten days. The season has been an active one, and the trade in the staple of Wheat altogether beyond precedent. The deliveries at tide-water amount to 10,806,000 bushels, against 4,468,000 bushels last year, and 3,750,000 bushels during the great season of high prices in 1847. In Flour and Indian Corn, deliveries are much the same as last year.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The sales of COTTON during the past week have been small and prices steady. In WOOL the business was also rather light, owing to the Thanksgiving holiday. The sales were 24,200 lbs. Prices fully sustained. PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales of the week 30,000 pieces.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

COTTON market easier. Sales to-day, 8,500 bales, at 11¼c.@11⅜c. for Middling. Other articles unchanged.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 29—1 P. M.

There is nothing in Flour, Wheat, or Corn, to-day; prices are without quotable change.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 29—1 P. M.

BARLEY dull; sales 8,000 bbls. four-rowed, $1 27.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 29.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 84; Reading Railroad 41¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 40¾; Long Island 12¾; Morris Canal 15.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Washington, for Bremen—A. Bernier, De Maligny, Porter Higgins, L. Sione, John Lamb, E. Deckerhoff, E. D. Bennes and lady, New-York; Henry Behn, Baltimore; L. Siebert, New-York; F. Vogeler, Miss J. Vogeler, Baltimore; Mrs. Julia Kopp, New-York; H. Y. Philip, Chicago; S. Rispal, New-York; Mr. Whyte and lady, Toronto; John Beck, A. Meyer, New-York.

In steamship Glasgow, for Glasgow—James M. Wood and lady, Woodstock; J. F. Lee, Birmingham; F. H. Gun, New-York; Henry Dunlop, Glasgow, Mr. Thrasher and 2 children, D. McCullcuddy, Hugh Williams, New-York; N. S. Murray, Glasgow; S. Richards, J. Goodwin, R. Simpson, New-York; A. Wilson, Washington; James Reed, Wilmington; H. Jarvis, New-York; S. W. Hicks, Illinois; Benjamin Bew, lady and child, Alex. Crawford, Glasgow; W. C. Hunter.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—Archbishop Hughes and Secretary, R. Bunch, lady, child and servant, E. T. Howard, Miss Gallagher, Miss Bates, Dr. J. M. Rogers, R. B. Currie, Robert M. Gourdin, F. Beveridge, W. Gilmore Simms, J. C. Ferris, lady and infant, Miss Frusswki, Miss M. A. Nelson, Miss C. Crittenden, J. Sprague, J. B. Dearagon, Geo. W. Hutchinson, Corporal Thos. McEnary, lady and child, J. McCrossan, Chas. C. Ackerman, Mrs. D. G. Mitchell, 2 children and servant, W. A. Pringle, W. B. Pringle, R. B. Jones, H. B. Ames, J. H. Gunebault, H. M. Cushman, Mrs. Coombe, Mrs. Clapp, Chas. J. Connerse, Mrs. R. Lockman, Rev. Dr. Shepard and lady, Wm. E. Smith, Benjamin Hood, J. Froebel, lady and child, L. M. Dickinson, Geo. A. Lawson, Chas. A. Cook, Capt. Murdoch, Andrew Cole, and lady, C. B. Owen, H. A. Coe, Mrs. Campbell and servant, J. Legare Yates, Miss Campbell, Miss Smith, Miss Campbell, H. Train, Miss M. A. Cannon, W. Cotter, J. Harrison, C. J. Rosenthal, S. W. Packer, W. H. Richmond, H. Wilson, W. H. Stark, Miss M. Whipple, Geo. Hoffman, James A. Tompkins, Geo. A. Williams, Theo. Jackson, and 77 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—T. R. Muchlach, G. Cropsey, Jr., Alex. Warwick, Hiram Rollins, Reuben Hall, William Nichols, H. P. Perry, H. E. Owens, George St. Clair, Ira Peck, Daniel Curtis, L. W. Bates, Wm. R. Jennings, lady and child, John Brown, A. W. Longfellow, R. D. McCreary, Mrs. G. W. Grammey and servant, Miss Mary Bates, Mrs. Benson, 2 children and nurse, J. R. Smedberry and lady, Miss Day, Miss Stevens, R. A. Sands, Jr., D. H. Hadden, Francis Wood, Amherst Whitmore, W. E. Haxtun, N. Coles, H. M. Parsons, Miss Margaret White, Mrs. M. Marks, Miss Sarah R. Bond, Mrs. Vador, B. P. Grinnell, W. G. Robinson, H. H. Stotesbury, G. W. Hardcastle, and 70 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—J. E. Johnston, J. Marvin, W. Scott, Mrs. Wm. Bew, Miss Elizabeth Donnelly, Mr. Westray, Mrs. Hardcastle, George Gardiner and lady, Mrs. C. Durfey, Philip Kramer, J. L. R. Stratton, E. M. Gibbs, J. E. Sand and lady, S. Wade, J. B. Coffin, M. de la Croix, Mrs. Palmer and child, Miss Palmer, Mrs. L. Gossparts, and 45 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall—[illegible], Esq., S. C. Brown, S. C. Shaw, W. D. Morgan, O. B. Jennings, lady, child and servant, Rev. [illegible] Corwin, lady and [illegible]

2 children, F. J. King, [illegible] U. S. A., [illegible] Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, U. S. A., [illegible] E. Underwood, [illegible] G. Rankin, Mrs. Smiley, Jas. R. [illegible] Mrs. Geo. Ripley, Miss Spalding, [illegible] Deeckes and lady, [illegible] Pruks, A. F. Jordan, Mrs. Maloney, [illegible] lady, H. Schmitt, A. Kirchner, [illegible] Mrs. Bowman, Miss Bowman, Ann O'Connor, [illegible] S. H. Hunter, J. H. Hunter and lady, [illegible] lady, F. Herbert, W. A. Rapelye, [illegible] Sullivan, R. Waller, Capt. Jones, [illegible] E. Negrin and lady, G. [illegible] and 3 brothers, J. K. McAllister, [illegible] Geo. Thayer, Albert Thayer, R. D. Ely and [illegible] Pastrick, Mr. Peabody, [illegible] J. Dilley, C. Peterson, [illegible] quhar, D. Farquhar, [illegible] Jno. Bruce, lady and four children, [illegible] W. Wells, A. Sherill, A. Mackay, [illegible] Clarkson, E. F. Overton, J. Bradley, [illegible] Vaughn, C. Belding, A. Hall, J. Miller, [illegible] A. J. Adair, G. L. Vesiker, [illegible] Lovey, S. Long, G. Bighley, W. Webb, [illegible] Steinburgh, S. B. Stout, J. Griffith, [illegible] Colwell and son, G. A. Coombs, J. [illegible] and three children, E. R. Noble, [illegible] Vaughn, W. J. Chilecker, Rev. W. [illegible] three children, A. Valy, lady and [illegible] Baroness Bulow, Dr. E. F. Drayton, [illegible] Vervalen, and lady, D. C. Osborne, A. G. Morris, [illegible] C. McCallum and 219 in forward cabin [illegible]

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—Thos. C. Hunt, Geo. W. [illegible] Lieut. Butler, U. S. A., Capt. [illegible] Granna, L. F. Rice, Thos. O'Brien, W. G. [illegible] Canale, and 85 in the steerage.

In steamship Quaker City, from Mobile and Havana—J. B. Wright and lady, Hon. J. G. [illegible] De Bree and lady, U. S. N., A. Mann, [illegible] Miss F. Dibblee, J. H. Rowan, [illegible] F. Jones, F. De Buck, [illegible] Andr. S. Castro, J. Lord, [illegible]

In steamship Knoxville—[illegible] Black, D. Abrahams, Miss Mary Brown, [illegible] kinson and 2 children, D. A. Heald and lady, Miss [illegible] Bunken and servant, Capt. Jesse Bray, [illegible] Schmidt, Miss Emma Middleton, and [illegible]

In ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London and Portsmouth—Elizabeth W. Trumbull, [illegible] lady and child, Mary Whiston, J. Beard, W. [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 24	Sun sets	4 31	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 24	Gov. Island	9 [illegible]	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, [illegible] Pleasants; Nashville, Ewen, Charleston, [illegible] ton & Co.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, [illegible]

Ships Simoon, Smith, Liverpool, [illegible] Co.; Charlotte, (new,) Soule, Liverpool, [illegible] Shirley, Allen, Mobile, J. Henry [illegible] New-Orleans, Taylor & Merrill; [illegible] Orleans, C. H. Church & Co.

Barks H. Spalding, Barker, [illegible] Greyhound, Gullbrandson, Bahia, Foster & Nickerson; Sullote, Sweetser, Lisbon, [illegible] Sawyer, Gates, Mobile, Sturges, [illegible]

Brigs W. Kelly, Harriman, Charleston, [illegible] man & Co.; Zeno, Allen, Gonaives [illegible] chado; Ashbey, Reed, St. Johns, [illegible] Falmouth, Goudy, Sierra Leone, [illegible] (Br.,) Bryand, St. Johns, N. F., [illegible] Fidelia, Jones, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; [illegible] vis, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Schooners Ann, Cole, City Point, [illegible] kimore; Smith, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; [illegible] (Br.,) Johnson, St. Johns, [illegible] beriah, Boston, W. T. Herrick; [illegible] land, Metcalf & Duncan; Mary Allen, [illegible] as, Sturges & Co.; M. Mankin, [illegible] Sprague.

Barge Star, Fenton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Propellers Westernport, Berry, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; [illegible] ton, Bellew, Philadelphia, Sandford's Line.

Arrived.

Steamship Philadelphia, McGowan, New-Orleans and Havana with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Left New-Orleans at 9:30 A. M., Nov. [illegible] side the Bar same evening; crossed [illegible] lins; arr. at Havana 26th, and old, for New-York at [illegible] of 24th. Nov. 26, at 10 M., 30 miles N. of Cape Florida, spoke bark J. M. Morales; also passed schr. Gold [illegible] (3 masted,) both from Havana, bound to New-York.

Steamship Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall Nov. 20, at [illegible] M., with gold dust and passengers to M. O. Roberts. [illegible] morning, when off Long Branch, spoke bark [illegible] cently ashore at Little Egg Harbor, and [illegible] anchors, took her in tow; when off the Hook [illegible] charge of steaming Satellite, who brought her up to the City.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Mobile, [illegible] with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Perkins. [illegible] inst., off the Moro, signalized bark Express, bound in.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah Nov. [illegible] with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. [illegible] at 11:30 P. M., 11 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged [illegible] *with steamship Florida.* 28th, at 1 A. M., 5 miles E. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship [illegible] Same day, at 2:45 A. M., lat. 35 [illegible] steamer showing a swallow tail signal, with [illegible] at 10:40 passed schr. Alta, all bound S.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, (Ham.,) Burgess, [illegible] Oct. 19, with mdse. and 254 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. 18th inst., lat. 38, lon. 66, passed a large ship, [illegible] painted black, with 2 American flags [illegible] and a gilded figure head; had her [illegible] mainsail lying over her quarter, all her boats gone, and the vessel abandoned; [illegible] shore on her bow. The S. R. P., while [illegible] Hook last evening, struck on the point of the Hook and came off this morning at 8 o'clock, leaking badly. Had 6 births and 21 deaths (by cholera) during the passage.

Ship Kate Sweetland, (of South Thomaston,) Burton, Shields 40 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Trundy.

Bark Rambler, Putnam, Pictou, 6 ds., with coal to R. Oumard.

Brig Milton, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, 18 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becher & Gregson. [illegible] bark Chas. E. Lex, Williams, for Philadelphia.

Brig Queen of the South, (of Baltimore,) Chapman, Seville, Spain, Oct. 29, with lead, cork, &c., to master. Oct. 27, lat. 39 03, John McDonald, a seaman, of Argyleshire, Scotland, died of dysentery.

Brig Maria, Baily, Porto Cabello 20 ds., with hides, &c., to J. H. Smith.

Schr. Stephen Hotchkiss, (of New-Haven,) Nesbit, Havana Nov. 16, with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Isabella, Faulkin, Boston.

Schr. J. W. Falkin, Boston.

Schr. N. G. Baxton, Pinkham, Boston.

Schr. Passport, (new,) Hawkins, Jamesport, L. I.

Propeller Locust Point, French, Baltimore 36 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia.

Propeller Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Propeller Osceola, Clark, Providence.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Nov. 30.

Ship Flora Southard, (of Richmond, Me.,) Day, Glasgow 35 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Lawrence.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, (packet,) Fletcher, London and Portsmouth 34 ds., with mdse. and 320 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. 16th inst., no lat., lon. 38, [illegible] ship Kate Nickelby, bound E.

Schr. Chase, Jones, Baltimore.

Schr. Margaret, Hunter, Petersburg.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence.

Propeller Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford.

Propeller Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia.

WIND—During the day, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Washington, Cavendy, for Southampton and Bremen, and New-York, Craig, [illegible] Skinner, Norfolk, &c.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; Nashville, Ewen, Charleston.

Memoranda.

The ship Enterprise, for Liverpool, which went on Diamond Reef on Friday, can be kept free by her own pumps. She will discharge cargo. She now lies at Lord's [illegible] discharging cargo, and the pumps continually going to keep her free. The following is her cargo: [illegible] bales cotton, 1,370 bbls. flour, and 24,160 bush. wheat.

The ship Troy, for Glasgow, which struck on the same reef, same day, has sunk in 4 fathoms water, on the edge of the mud flats, on Jersey. The water is over her decks. She was, at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, lying in the same position, with steam pumps at work and a lighter alongside. It has not yet been ascertained what amount damage she has sustained, or the possibility of getting her afloat. The following is her cargo: [illegible] bales, corn, and 2,300 pipe staves.

The bark Genesee, from Antwerp, recently ashore at Little Egg Harbor, was got off yesterday (Friday) afternoon, and towed up to the City this (Saturday) morning by steaming Satellite, and moored at the Government stores, Atlantic Dock. A part of her cargo had been discharged into lighters, and the remainder on board is much damaged.

Capt. Beebe, Sandy Hook pilot, who came up in the steamship Illinois, reports a ship of about 700 tons burden, ashore on the point of Sandy Hook.

P. S.—The ship reported ashore by Capt. B., on Sandy Hook, was the Hamburg ship Sir Robert Peel, arr. to-day from Hamburg. She went ashore last evening and was got off this (Saturday) morning, at 8 o'clock, and towed up to Quarantine; is leaking badly.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 29—Arr. ships [illegible] New-Orleans; Mary Goodell, Norfolk; barks Western Sea, Messina; Growler and Monsoon, New-Orleans; Rialto, Philadelphia; brigs Josephine, (of New-York,) Smyrna; Galveston, Sagua; Aurata, Havana; E. [illegible] and L. T. Knight, Philadelphia.

Below—Ship Southern Cross, Calcutta; bark Albion Lincoln, Havana.

PROVINCETOWN, Nov. 29—Arr. brig Henry King, (of New-York,) from Rotterdam for Boston.

Whalers.

Arr. at Honolulu, Oct. 2, ship Narragansett, Sherman, 50 bbls. sperm, last from Ascension Island, leaking; bark Mercury, Hayden, from Guam, 200 sperm, [illegible] ship Bartholomew Gosnold, Stebbins, from Ochotsk, 120 whale, 15 sperm; Jefferson, Hunting, from Behring Sea, oil not stated.

At Cape de Verdes, Oct. 15, Caravan, Bragg, New-Bedford, clean.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 19, lat. 37, lon. 71, ship San Bella Vinsia, from New-Orleans for Boston.

Nov. 16, lat. 36, lon. 71, schr. Howard, from St. Martin's for Newbern, N. C.

Nov. 21, lat. 33 30, lon. 75 10, schr. Sharp Cloud, hence bound for Key West.

Nov. 23, lat. 40 35, lon. 66, Br. ship Sir Henry Smith, Davis, from Liverpool for Portland.

Nov. 26, 25, off Montauk, brig Galveston, from Sagua for Boston.

Nov. 27, lat. 40, lon. 71, ship James E. Keller, hence 10 hours.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 18, brig Sarah Brooks, for New-York in 10 ds.; [illegible] in dist. [illegible] Boston [illegible]

[illegible] A. Baldwin, [illegible] Dunlop, McFarland, for Havana [illegible] days.

At St. Kitts, Nov. 9, brig L. P. Lord, Grady, for Boston in 3 days.